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LAST EDITION

UNITED STATES SHIP BUILDING SPEEDING FASTER EVERY HOUR

Dr. Eaton, Fleet Corporation Section Chairman, Declares Most Heroic Work Has Been Done in Organizing Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That the entire program of the United States Shipping Board in construction is speeding faster every hour, and that the causes for delay have inhered in those qualities which reflect the general disinclination of the American people, before they entered the war, to make preparations for war, was declared by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Dr. Charles A. Eaton, chairman of the national service section of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, just before he took the train for Washington Friday noon.

"Up to the present time," said Dr. Eaton, "the most heroic work has been done in assembling material, building yards, organizing a working force, and developing the practical details of the greatest industrial undertaking in the history of the world. Five years would have been too little time for doing what has been crowded into less than one year. In fact, the present program of the United States Shipping Board is greater in every particular than the entire shipbuilding program of Great Britain, which has taken centuries to evolve and which has back of it the most experienced maritime nation in the world."

"We shall doubtless have several months in the immediate future when the submarines will carry on their destructive work without adequate results in shipbuilding here, but all this time a great number of ships will be rapidly nearing completion, and suddenly they will begin to go into the water in such numbers as have never been seen before in the history of the shipbuilding industry."

"It is useless for our people to ask impossibilities. Time is the essence of this situation. The ships are in process of construction today in over 100 yards. Many of them are nearing completion. Some have been completed."

"How many?" interjected the interviewer.

"That is the information the Shipping Board cannot give out," was the reply.

"Is Senator Lodge right in saying that only two ships have been launched?" Dr. Eaton was asked.

"According to a reliable statement some days ago," said Dr. Eaton, "America put nine new ships into the water in January, 17 in February and 23 in March. These were ships built from keel up." Dr. Eaton did not care to discuss, for publication, the statement made in this city this week by Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the Shipping Board, that the shipping program was 28 per cent completed.

"There is absolutely nothing to conceal about our shipping program," he went on. "And there is nothing to fear, and still less to be ashamed of. I have had first-hand acquaintance with managers and men over a large section of this country in the last few months, and considering all the difficulties, I think the present situation reflects the utmost credit upon the men who are building these ships. You cannot rub an Aladdin's lamp and get a fleet of new ships over night."

"Let us take an illustration of what has been done, an illustration of work done near by. The Submarine Boat Corporation in Port Newark, N. J., last September went into a swamp on the shores of Newark Bay, which contained absolutely nothing but mud and bullrushes. Since then they have built the second largest shipbuilding yard in the world. They have done this during the worst winter in the memory of man. They are within a few days of the completion of this vast shipbuilding plant. They have 28 shipping ways finished. A few days ago they had already laid 18 keels. A number of ships are speedily toward completion. Since last September this vast organization of 12,000 men has been forced to do nothing else but prepare to build ships. This preparation could not have been completed under ordinary conditions in years."

"Under war conditions it is being accomplished in six months. The same rapidity with which the plant itself has been built will now produce ships faster than they were ever built before. What is true of the Submarine Boat Corporation is true also of scores of other shipyards."

Asked to give his opinion of the causes of the delay in the shipbuilding program, Dr. Eaton said:

"The great American sport for the last generation has been side-stepping difficulties and moral issues. We have succeeded in the ordinary affairs of life in postponing many difficult decisions. This war fell upon the world like a bolt from the blue. It took the American nation two years and nine months to get into the war. During that whole period, we were resolutely determined as a nation to keep out of the war and to avoid warlike preparations on any reasonable scale. There is no one to blame for this lamentable situation except the American people themselves."

Dr. Eaton added that in his opinion the American people had been given what they had asked for and he said that they ought to take their punishment.

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ONLY ARTICLES ASKED FOR CAN BE SENT

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Parcels intended for persons connected with American expeditionary forces in Europe to be sent through the mails can contain only those articles sent at the written request of the addressee, approved by his regimental or higher commander, according to an order issued today by the Boston postal authorities. The order points out that many articles have been sent through the mails which can be obtained by the soldiers in Europe. It is not understood that the order applies to the naval forces, but only to soldiers in France and individuals with different organizations in Europe.

PREMIER REQUESTS QUEBEC TO EXPLAIN

Sir Robert Borden in Telegram to Mayor Seeks Reason for City's Alleged Passive Attitude and Failure to Deal With Rioters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The disturbance in Quebec city on Thursday was the subject of a conference yesterday between the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, the Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, and the Chief of the General Staff. At the conclusion of the deliberations, the Premier dispatched the following telegram to H. E. Lavigne, M. P., Mayor of Quebec:

"The press accounts of yesterday's disturbance in your city, during which federal officers were obstructed in their duty and seriously assaulted, indicate that the attitude of the municipal police authorities was passive, and that no real effort was made by the civic authorities to prevent the assault or put down the disturbance. I feel it my duty respectfully to request from you what took place.

(Signed) "R. L. BORDEN."

Other steps are also being taken to obtain a complete and accurate account of what really did happen, as it is felt that the accounts which have been received by the local press are, to say the least, incomplete. With this end in view a representative of the Government has been sent to Quebec to investigate.

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SITUATION IN QUEBEC

Order Restored by Military After Damage Had Been Done

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

QUEBEC, Que.—As the result of passive, if not benevolent, neutrality on the part of the civil authorities in this city, riot reigned on Thursday from 8 o'clock till midnight in the business section. Fortunately, the injuries to persons were few and slight, but the property damage is considerable, the annex to the Auditorium Theater, where the military registrar office was located, being set on fire and the records largely destroyed. In addition, the ground floor premises of

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BRITISH APPEALS TO SOUTH AMERICA

Messages From Lord Bryce and Lord Northcliffe Emphasize Importance of German Plan to Western Republics

LONDON, England (Saturday)—South America's vital interest in Germany's plan of aggrandizement and attempt to crush all world democracies is pointed out in messages addressed to the people of all the South American republics by Lord Bryce, former ambassador to the United States, and Lord Northcliffe.

"This war," says Lord Bryce, "is unlike any other the world has seen, not only in the vastness of its scale but in the tremendous issues involved. It is a war of principle; a war waged for liberty against military tyranny; a war to save mankind from being enslaved by one ambitious and aggressive power whose military chiefs have proclaimed that they mean to dominate Europe first and then the western hemisphere. That is what brought the United States to fight beside the Allies in Europe.

"Her war aims are ours, to vindicate the public right which Germany outraged when she invaded Belgium; to reestablish the faith of treaties which Germany has shown she will violate whenever her advantage requires it; to secure immunity for non-combatants whom the German Government has massacred by thousands on sea and land, and to deliver freedom from the greatest peril that ever threatened it.

"A German victory would banish republicanism from the world, for the German Government rules by force, fear and cruelty.

"The men of South America, where freedom took a new birth a century ago, fellow countrymen of San Martin, Bolivar, O'Higgins and of many another Argentine, Chilean and Uruguayan patriot whose memory is honored today, will surely give their sympathy to those who in Europe are fighting the battles of democracy and humanity."

Lord Northcliffe in his message said:

"Latin America is as vitally interested as North America in Germany's attempts to enslave the world. Latin America seems out of the danger zone today, but the defeat of France and the British Empire would be followed by an attack upon South America as surely as night follows day.

"The German monster already has cast greedy eyes upon your fair young republic of the south. The monster has its agents already among you prepared for action if success should attend his effort to crush Europe and the East. The old tyrannies which South America threw off were nothing to those that are being imposed upon Belgium, Serbia, Poland, Romania and Russia.

"I have no fear that Prussia will succeed in its attempt to dominate the world, but each and every one of us must be watchful and make preparation, which costs so little, while war costs so much. We Europeans are touched and gratified by the sympathy that we receive from the free nations of South America, and we know that if need should arise, we shall see your sons standing in the trenches beside our children and those of the great Republic of the United States."

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SEXTANTS TAKEN FROM DUTCH SHIPS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dutch ships, when taken over by United States naval officers, were found to have been stripped of their sextants and other valuable navigating instruments. Many had been taken by ships' officers, who were about to sail for home on the liner *Nieuw Amsterdam*, and the delay of 48 hours in the vessel's departure was said today to have been due to the necessity for recovering them. Some of the sextants were the personal property of the officers, who were persuaded to sell them to the Navy Department.

More than 1000 members of the Dutch crews have sailed for home. They are being replaced by naval reserves and civilian crews.

VON JAGOW REPLY FAVORS ENGLAND

Former German Foreign Minister Throws Over Pet Theory That British Officials Schemed to Precipitate the War

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Herr von Jagow, former German Foreign Minister, has thrown overboard the usual German contention that England, and especially Sir Edward Grey, schemed to precipitate this war, Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, informed The Christian Science Monitor representative yesterday. Von Jagow has apparently replied to the Lichnowsky memorandum in a long statement in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of March 23, which the English press has not yet published and which has been telegraphed from Holland to the Foreign Office. Von Jagow goes further and admits that the war was not popular in England at the outset until the invasion of Belgium, until, as he puts it, the invasion of Belgium was used as a battle cry.

The passage, as read by Lord Robert, indicated that in von Jagow's opinion, Sir Edward Grey was keenly anxious in seeking peace, but had got himself entangled in the network of Franco-Russian commitments. Lord Robert was inclined to deduce from his sudden change of front that Germany is figuring so prominently in the great allied stand on the western front. It was the year before the outbreak of the war, and the famous director of the Ecole de Guerre was attending a staff banquet. The conversation turned, as was inevitable, to the general's special métier, namely tactics. "Find out," said the general, "the weak point of your enemy and deliver your blow there." "But suppose," said an artillery officer, "that the enemy has no weak point, what then?" "If the enemy has no weak point," declared the general grimly, "make one." Then in his lectures and classes at the Ecole de Guerre he was especially fond of saying, "

has separated into two furious engagements. One in the north, where von Below is endeavoring to break through at Arras, and one in the south where von Katheren is defending himself against the furious efforts of General Pétain to throw him off the line at Montdidier.

The ninth day of the battle passed, however, without the Germans having made any further progress. How far beyond their time schedule they are is shown by the captured orders, which reveal the fact that the advance from St. Quentin, on the 21st, was to have covered eleven miles, and to have taken von Katheren to the Somme, near Ham. As a matter of fact the divisions under his command succeeded in penetrating rather less than three miles, which constitutes a considerable tribute to the British troops, taken largely unawares, and outnumbered by at least eight to one. Von Below's attack on General Byng further north, from the 27th on, has been even less successful. His instructions were to carry the flanking positions at Vimy Ridge and Arras, and for this purpose he was intrusted with six divisions in the fighting line, including the Guard, and four as a reserve. Yet in 48 hours he has made no advance at all.

General Byng's Stand

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Allies are in no sense out of the wood yet. The Christian Science Monitor representative is authoritatively informed, but yesterday's fighting was satisfactory on the whole. The most gratifying feature of the fighting is still the astonishing success of General Byng's army in the northern sector of the battle front. Despite the heaviest attacks of the Prussian Guards and other redoubtable fighters they have never been beaten and would now probably be in absolutely their original positions had the Fifth Army, further south, been able to stand.

Regarding a generalissimo for the allied armies, The Christian Science Monitor's informant said there were sound arguments for a generalissimo if a generalissimo could be found.

The British and French Stand

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—While it cannot yet be said that the crisis is definitely past on the western front, the general feeling is everywhere manifested in expressions of admiration and gratitude for the astounding feats of the British and French troops in withstanding the overwhelming hordes of Germans hurled ruthlessly against guns and defenses. On a 50-mile front, for example, no fewer than 87 German divisions had been recognized up to Wednesday opposing the British. The failure also of the Germans to capture Arras on Thursday, in spite of the most determined effort, is significant. A striking feature of recent fighting has been the valuable work of the flying men, who have so successfully attacked German reinforcements.

President Wilson Greets Commander

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The first official reference to General Ferdinand Foch as being in supreme command of the allied forces on the western front is contained in a cable message President Wilson sent to him on Friday congratulating him on his "new authority." The President's message said:

"May I not convey to you my sincere congratulations on your new authority? Such unity of command is a most hopeful augury of ultimate success. We are following with profound interest the bold and brilliant action of your forces."

Official information had reached Washington that General Foch, the French chief of staff, had been appointed to supreme command of all the allied and American forces in France.

This means unification of all the armies opposing the Germans, a step which the American and French military men long have urged, and which apparently has been brought about by recognition of the imperative demand for concentrated effort to hurl back the gigantic thrust of the enemy in France.

Gen. J. J. Pershing's message, made public by Maj.-Gen. Peyton C. March, acting chief of staff, follows:

"Have made all our resources available, and our divisions will be used if and when needed. French are in fine spirit and both armies seem confident."

Congratulatory Messages

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Congratulatory messages in connection with recent fighting on the Western front have been received by Mr. Lloyd George from M. Clemenceau and by the British Ambassador in Rome from the Italian parliamentary national group.

M. Clemenceau Confident

PARIS, France (Saturday)—"The enemy will not conquer our resistance," said M. Clemenceau when surrounded by deputies at the Bourbon Palace upon his return from the front yesterday afternoon. "I do not wish to pose as a prophet. That is not my habit, but come what may they will not break through."

British Aerial Activities

London, England (Friday)—Sixteen German airplanes were put out of action yesterday by the British, it is announced officially. The statement follows:

"A majority of our attacks were made on enemy groups on the battle front on Thursday south of the Somme, where large concentrations of the enemy were constantly reported. The work continued until dark, in spite of rainstorms and low clouds. Twenty-six tons of bombs were

dropped and nearly 250,000 rounds were fired upon different targets.

"There was not much fighting, considering the number of British machines in the air, but on the battlefield the fire from the ground became very heavy. Nine German machines were brought down, five others were disabled, and two others were shot down by fire from the ground. Twelve of our machines are missing."

Senators Given Battle Details

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The situation on the battle fronts in Picardy as described by official reports from Generals Pershing and Bliss, was shown to members of the Senate Military Committee today at the weekly conference with War Department officials. No effort was made to minimize the extent of the German inroads into the allied lines.

Senator Hitchcock said afterward that press accounts of the battle were accurate, apparently; but he deprecated the over-sanguine predictions.

There is great hope, however, the Senator said, among military officials here, over the strategic possibilities of a French offensive movement when the time comes.

Sir Douglas Haig's Message

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—His Excellency, the Governor-General, has received the following message from the British commander-in-chief, in reply to a cable sent by the Duke of Devonshire on behalf of the Canadian people: "The inspiring message of comradeship and confidence which you have been good enough to send me on behalf of the Canadian people is encouraging to all ranks of the British Army in France. I beg you to convey to your advisers our grateful thanks for their message and the expression of our determination to do all that men can do to uphold the honor and safety of the Empire in the great battle which is now raging."

(Signed) "DOUGLAS HAIG."

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—The German official report made public on Friday reads as follows:

"Since the beginning of the great battle now in progress the German forces have taken 70,000 prisoners and 1100 guns.

"In local engagements on both sides of the Scarpe, the Germans broke through the foremost British positions and took several thousand prisoners. "South of the Somme the Germans drove the British out of their old positions and from bravely defended villages westward and northwestward by way of Warfusée-Abancourt and Plessier.

"The British continued their fruitless and costly counter-attacks near Albert and to the north of it."

A later statement says:

"There have been successful engagements between the Somme and the Avre."

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Today's official statement says:

"North of the Somme only local actions have taken place. South of the Somme the enemy's attacks yesterday at Demun and Mezieres succeeded in pressing back our troops from the latter village. We secured a number of prisoners in our counter-attacks. At Demun all the enemy's attempts to capture the village broke down after sharp fighting which lasted throughout the afternoon.

"During the past week our cavalry have fought with great gallantry, both mounted and dismounted, and repulsed the enemy, inflicting heavy losses on him in numerous engagements."

The War Office on Friday night issued the following statement:

"We gained ground at several places. South of the Somme heavy hostile attacks developed during the morning in the neighborhood of Mezieres and Demun. Fighting is still going on in this sector.

"It is known from captured documents that the German attack yesterday astride the Scarpe had for its objective the capture of Vimy Ridge and Arras. This attack was carried out by at least six divisions in the front and with four assault divisions in support.

"Despite the force of the attack, the impression made upon our battle position was inconsiderable and the fighting resulted in a severe defeat for the assailant.

"Raids against our positions in the region of Badonviller, Parroy and south of Seppois were completely broken down."

London Newspapers and German Drive

LONDON, England (Friday)—Additional comments on the progress of the German offensive from the London newspapers are as follows:

The Times

The whole front of the German attack has fallen so heavily upon the British Army that we naturally are preoccupied here with the indomitable resistance displayed by our own regiments. But the British Army certainly does not stand alone.

More and more, as the great battle develops, the burden is being shared with us by the French forces which are closing in upon the right of our line. More and more also does the prospect of turning a retreat into a victory depend upon the speed and spirit with which the fresh divisions of British which are able to deliver such counter-strokes as they began so successfully on Thursday.

The Evening News

Every account testifies to the amazing rapidity with which French troops



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Map shows Arras and Vimy, where the Germans made a determined attack to break through, and further south Montdidier and Lassigny, where the French counter-offensive is in progress.

French aviators, notwithstanding bad weather, continued their attacks against the German machines. Flying in groups, the French airmen attacked the Germans with bombs and machine guns on the battle line and in the concentration zones. Several French machines made as many as three of these expeditions on the same day. Seventeen thousand kilograms of projectiles were thrown down in the regions of Guiscard and Ham. French pursuit squadrons in the course of numerous combats brought down 13 German airplanes, of which seven were destroyed and six were damaged badly. Furthermore, two captive balloons were set on fire."

The French War Office issued a statement on Friday night which reads as follows:

"Along the battle front of the Oise there has been a notable diminution of fighting during the course of the day. The offensive activity of the Germans was manifested only by local attacks on a few points along our front, which are being strengthened every day by the constant arrival of reinforcements. All the attacks were repulsed by our troops with losses for the assailant.

"Raids against our positions in the region of Badonviller, Parroy and south of Seppois were completely broken down."

The Daily Telegraph

The week ends fairly well. It has been the most breathless and anxious time for the Allies since the opening days of the war, but the enemy has been slowed up and every day that passes strengthens our confidence in the city."

French Appreciations

PARIS, France (Saturday)—General Pershing's offer to place at the disposal of General Foch the entire resources of the American army, is commented on in the press.

L'Éuvre

Certainly the Germans did not foresee such rapid intervention. They will soon have opportunity to judge its growing importance. They shall see these new soldiers, pressing on in serried ranks, impatient to try their virgin weapons. Turning to the eastward, they will see behind them the Japanese, trembling with eagerness, ready to spring.

The Petit Journal

General Pershing's act asking so nobly to share in the honors and sacrifices of that battle of nations now in preparation is a solemn warning to the Central Empires of the grim resolve of free nations to conquer.

The Figaro

General Pershing's words to General Foch have in their simplicity a deep meaning. They bring out the magnitude of the stake at issue. On the events on the Somme hang not only the fate of England and France, but of civilization and progress for which Germany victorious would substitute her coarse methods of human exploitation.

The Evening News

In the future the only thing which could conceivably give ground for serious disquietude to the friends of the Allies would be prolonged absence of any sign of reaction on the part of the French and British armies. The French and British peoples have borne with admirable firmness and fortitude the blow aimed at them.

The Evening News

The German mass attacks on the north of our line are being stubbornly met, and the enemy is not gaining anything worth a tithe of the enormous losses inflicted on him. The French in the South also are doing extremely well. The possibility of

REPORT BY FOOD INVESTIGATORS

New York Committee Sees Little Improvement in Distribution and Consumption

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That the food problem committee of the Merchants Association of New York believes the food situation is being handled by the Food Administration and its state and local administrations as efficiently as can be expected, considering the facilities at hand, is declared in a letter sent by the committee to Herbert C. Hoover, Federal Food Administrator, which accompanied a report on food conditions in New York City. The report is made by the committee after a year's investigation of food conditions in this city.

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.

Number that have voted to favor 10.

Number that have voted against, 0.

Number that have yet to vote, 28.

Number needed of those yet to vote, 26.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.

VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.

KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.

NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.

MARYLAND—Feb. 13.

MONTANA—Feb. 19.

TEXAS—March 4.

DELAWARE—March 18.

SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.

STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

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TEXAS—March 4.

DELAWARE—March 18.

SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.

PORTUGAL CASTS RESTRICTIONS ASIDE

LISBON, Portugal (Friday) — The provisional Government, formed after the revolution last December which resulted in the overthrow of the Machado Government, announced today the liberation of all political prisoners, restoration to all suspended newspapers of the right of publication, and the reopening of all political clubs. At the same time announcement was made of the conditions under which will be elected a president of the Republic, 77 senators and 155 deputies.

SHIPPING BOARD AHEAD IN LAUNCHING

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Shipping Board exceeded its launching program in March by 52,000 tons but fell behind in its schedule of completed ships, owing to difficulty in obtaining plates. Figures given out at the board's offices today, showed that 36 ships of 272,786 tons had been launched and 20 of 162,200 tons had been completed and delivered.

RAILWAY STRIKE IN CANADA

ST. JOHN'S, N. F.—Cooperation of other industrial organizations in a general sympathetic strike was being sought today by leaders of the striking employees of the Reid-Newfoundland Railway in anticipation of failure of efforts to bring about a settlement. Union men expected before the end of the day to receive the company's answer to their demands for higher pay to meet war-time increases in the cost of living and for improved working conditions. Despite efforts of the colonial Government to arrange an understanding, the strikers believed the company's proposal would not be acceptable to them.

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ELECTION RESULT IN SPAIN REVIEWED

Country Desires Progress and Enlightenment, but Is Not in Favor of Drastic Changes in These Times

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID. Spain—It appears finally that the constitution of the new Chamber, or Congreso, as it is called in Spain, as the result of the elections will be as follows: Data Conservatives, 99; Liberal Democrats, 94; Romanones Liberals, 35; other Liberals, chiefly Alibists, 38; Cervantes Conservatives, 25; Mauristas, 27; Republicans, 15; Reformists, 8; Socialists, 6; Regionalists, 35; Jaimistas, 7; Roman Catholics, 2; various, 21. This summary may be taken as substantially accurate, especially as regards the leading parties, but in some cases, owing to combinations of professed interests on the part of candidates, overlapping, the difficulty of classifying the semi-independents and so

forth, an absolutely definite return is practically impossible, and in the same way slight discrepancies between such figures as these and others that were issued while the contest was in progress may be explained. As an example of these difficulties, there is the case of one of the candidates in Madrid itself, Señor Vicente Gay, who is known as a Germanophile propagandist, and who put himself forward at the elections as a candidate entirely independent of the parties, as one in fact attached to the interests of the civil junta. He was not successful, however.

The election results are deeply interesting, and they have a considerable world significance, as well as another that is European, and a third which is purely domestic to Spain herself. A multitude of morals may be drawn from a study and analysis of the results. In the main they indicate a Spain inclined to be very cautious and to have considerably more belief in her old monarchical center parties than the leaders of those parties implied was the case a few months ago. Spain, the elections seem to say, wants progress and enlightenment, but she is not out for any drastic changes in such times as these, and, with all its weaknesses, she is inclined to stick to her constitution and the King. But then, for many good reasons, it is unsafe to make

definite and strong deductions from election results in Spain. In this matter, things, indeed, are seldom what they seem. The confusion of many interests and policies, the rampant party enthusiasm, the popular ignorance, and above all the insincerity of much of the voting—to use the gentlest term for the description of what notoriously takes place in elections in Spain—make these results doubtful criteria of the will and disposition of the people.

But there is this to be said on the other side this time, that the people, who have been hungering and suffering in various ways, have thought and studied more of late than they have generally done, and, with Europe and Spain in their present state, have been less inclined to abandon themselves wholly to mere politics. So the factor of popular ignorance is somewhat discounted in comparison with previous elections. So, too, no doubt to some extent in the matter of insincerity. The Parliamentary Assemblists were so strong on the point of the purification of the elections that some general notice had to be taken of this, and there have been declarations by ministers and others, and strong articles in the newspapers about the necessity for this sincerity, and these have been backed up by governmental warnings as to the pains and penalties that

would be inflicted upon those who tried to buy votes from those who sold them. Printed notices were pasted on the walls of Madrid to inform the people that the vote is a sacred thing, and they were further instructed that a man who would sell his vote was the kind of man who would sell his child. All this, an abstention from official manipulation, and an undoubted increase of official vigilance, no doubt had some effect, but vast quantities of German money were at work throughout the country, and it is impossible to believe that there was not much temptation and that voters succumbed to it. It has always to be remembered also that the Spanish voter knows full well that the political complexion of the Cortes in existing circumstances bears small relation to governmental policy and action, and he may excuse himself for his lapses from sincerity on the ground that it makes no difference after all. However, let it be agreed that probably the elections this time have revealed more truth than before.

Comparisons with previous elections are of small value in view of the fact that so many new parties, or sections, are continually arising and disappearing; and again, this time, there has been a measure of disintegration of the old Monarchist Liberal-Conservative center and of a new and formidable

block of the Izquierdas, or the Left. If this time the returns of the Liberal Democrats, the Romanones Liberals and the other sections are added together, a total of 167 is reached, as representing Liberals, who are much farther from unity than they were at the last election in April, 1916, when it was more reasonable to lump them together and when they totalled 235. The Conservatives last time numbered 94; now they are 99 and there are 25 of the Cervantes denomination as well. The Mauristas were 16 last time; now they are 27. They are, it is true, Conservatives, though far from being attached to the official party. The Republicans were 19 at the last election and now they are 15; the Reformists were then 10 and now they are eight; the Socialists were then one only (Señor Iglesias), and now they are six; the Jaimistas were eight and are now seven, and the Regionalists have risen from 13 to 35.

The first thing evident from a contemplation of these results and comparisons is that the Conservative forces have slightly increased and that those of the Liberals, thanks to their quarrels, have declined. After the last election the various sections of Liberalism were working together fairly well; now, with the line between the Prietian Democrats and the Romanones Liberals sharply drawn, their loss becomes the greater. However, in

any crisis the Monarchist parties, which include the Liberal Democrats and the Conservative sections, join up with each other, and, as is seen, they are in an overwhelming majority over all the revolutionary elements.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Warren C. Ault, Instructor of History in the College of Liberal Arts, has enlisted in the United States Medical Corps, and is now at Fort Andrew. His courses in English and American history will be completed by Allen C. Klinger, A.M., on leave of absence from his professorship in history in Simpson College, Iowa. The course in European history will be carried on by Reginald G. Trotter, A.M., who is now conducting sections in this subject at Harvard.

DRAFT EVADERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINDSOR, Ont.—In order to prevent the escape of draft evaders from Canada, Dominion police will be assigned to duty here and at Walkerville, the military police being insufficient to cope successfully with the problem. Two hundred eligibles are supposed to have crossed the line recently after having been ordered to report for duty.

WAR EMERGENCY BUSINESS COURSES

BOSTON, Mass.—Boston University announces special classes in business to begin next week and to continue for six weeks of evening sessions in connection with the free war emergency business courses in which 700 men and women are already enrolled.

Prof. Charles E. Bellatty and Irving W. Humphrey, of the H. B. Humphrey Advertising Agency, will give a practical course in advertisement writing such as they gave last summer to 120 students. Secretary T. Lawrence Davis and Instructor Daniel H. Handy, librarian of the Insurance Library Association of Boston, will give a course in secretarial duties. Frank P. Tupper, an instructor in the department of finance, will give a course in investments and Harold C. Spencer, instructor in accounting, will give a course on the principles of bookkeeping.

NO EMBARGOES ON SEED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Field and garden seed will be unconditionally exempted from all embargoes, according to an announcement made by the Department of Agriculture. Instructions will be issued to all railroads to do everything possible to expedite the movement of seed.

Complete Displays for April Suits

Fashionable Models for Women

Tailored Suits, snug shoulders, close sleeves, 25.00 to 45.00
Semi-Dress Suits, straight-line and semi-fitted styles
Tricotine Suits, dress models, pointed and flaring coats
Wool Jersey Suits, semi-Norfolk and Norfolk styles
Semi-Tailored Suits, mostly in navy serge, 35.00
Serge Suits, with one-button cutaway fronts
Dress Suits, richly embroidered, in Poiret twill and serge
Eton Suits, semi-dress, with overtunic skirts
Serge Suits with linen vests and touches of piping

NOTE—Many of these suits will not last long as they are made from our own serge bought a year ago at lower prices than prevailing. Soon this material will be exhausted.

Twill Suits, long rever collars and pique vestees, 35.00
Tailored Suits with semi-fitted coats, 25.00 to 45.00
Extra Size Suits, for long-line figures, 35.00 to 55.00
Semi-Tailored Suits, patch pockets and fancy collars
Eton Suits of tricotine, vests of satin or broadcloth
Hairline Striped Suits in mannish models, 35.00 to 55.00
Poiret Twill Suits, ripple back coats, 48.00
Semi-Tailored Suits, our own navy serge, 35.00
Navy Serge Suits, our own material, 25.00 to 45.00
Wool Jersey Suits, several shades, 25.00 to 35.00
Oxford Gray Suits, semi-tailored lines, at 45.00 to 55.00
Braided Suits, trimmed with bands or edgings

Dresses

Stylish Models—Women's and Misses'

Custom Dresses, foulards in newest patterns
Serge Dresses, silk braided, satin collar, 25.00 and 35.00
Serge Dresses, in panel skirts, pockets and sashes
Satin Afternoon Gowns, tunic effects, surplice waists, 35.00
Wool Jersey Dresses, coat effects, straight-line models
Taffeta Dresses, drop buttons, fancy stitching
Georgette Gowns, custom made, long satin girdles
Silk Jersey Dresses, smart simple lines, new shades
Georgette and Crepe de Chine Dresses, pleated styles
Street Dresses, crepe meteor, crepe de chine, foulard, 19.50
Satin Afternoon Dresses, combined with Georgette
Inexpensive Dresses, of satin, 17.50
Inexpensive Dresses, of taffeta and crepe Georgette
Inexpensive Dresses, of navy serge, 12.50 to 17.50
Inexpensive Dresses, of crepe de chine, 12.50 to 17.50
Misses' Georgette Dresses, with hand embroidery
Misses' Taffeta Dresses, charming styles, 25.00 to 45.00
Misses' Peter Pan Dresses, taffeta, 25.00
Misses' Serge Dresses, Eton and tailored effects
Misses' Eve Dresses, silk tulie over silver, 25.00 to 45.00
Misses' Dresses, our own taffeta in rich navy
Misses' Wool Jersey Dresses, plain colors, 25.00 to 45.00
Misses' Foulard and Georgette Dresses, graceful styles
Misses' Figured Georgette Dresses, custom made, 35.00
Misses' Dresses, crepe de chine, 16.50 and 25.00
Misses' Taffeta Dresses with crepe Georgette sleeves
Misses' Serge Dresses, short tunic, braided, 25.00

Underwear—Corsets

Hose, Gloves, Neckwear, etc.

Philippine Nightgowns and Chemises, hand made and hand embroidered, special 2.45
Crepe de Chine Chemises, filet lace trimmed, special 3.00
Washable Satin Bloomers, hand emb., pockets, special 3.00
Crepe de Chine Nightgowns, custom made, special 7.95
Camisoles, of crepe de chine and satin, special 1.00 and 2.00
Muslim Nightgowns, lace and embroidery trimmed, special 1.50
Glove Silk Vests, tailored and vest styles, 2.00
Glove Silk Bloomers, regular and extra sizes, 2.75 and 2.95
Corsets, pink broche, 2.85 and 3.50
Pink Satin Negligee Corsets, 2.95
Silk Hose, "Century Brand," 1.10 to 2.25
French Glace Kid Gloves, two-clasp, special 1.50
Chamoisette Gauntlets, strap wrists, white and gray, 1.25
New Neckwear, pique collars and dress sets, organdie sets, special 1.00
Crepe Ratine Suits, semi-made, 16.50 to 22.50
Voile Tunic Dresses, daintily embroidered, 16.50

New Hats

Enlarged department
Entire second floor

Dress Semi-Dress and Tailored Hats

Dress Semi-Dress and Tailored Hats

And notwithstanding they are the most stylish of all hats—there is no charge for style

A MORE complete display of beautiful hats than are now shown it is difficult to imagine. Eighty-five per cent of these hats are made in our own workrooms—many are reproductions of the best Paris and London models. And it requires a high degree of skill to translate these foreign models so that the smartness of style is preserved, but these hats are practically duplicates in everything except in price, which is most moderate. Many models are priced but 10.00 and 15.00. Others up to 250.00.

Waists

Women's Misses'

Thousands of them—all in the daintiest, most fascinating models. Tucked, mannish, bosom effects are very smart in silk and cotton—dainty quillings are featured in batiste, voile and dimity—and high spring shades are shown in organdie.

Crepe de Chine, with fine tucking, 7.50
Wash Silk, striped collar and turn-back cuffs, 5.75
Jap Silk, tailored model, 5.75
Crepe de Chine, vest effects, 5.75
Crepe de Chine, effective box pleats, 5.75
Jap Silk, tucked front, 7.50 and 8.50
Georgette Crepe, beaded, satin collar, 11.50
Crepe de Chine, pin tucking, 6.50
French Hand-Made Batiste, jabots, hand-drawn corners, 9.50
Satin, roll collar, cluster tucking, 9.50
Men's Wear Silk, strictly tailored model, 7.50

Colored Handkerchief Linen, double breasted effect, 4.50
Voile, slip-on model, handkerchief linen tr., 7.50
Batiste, roll collar, revers, fluting, 5.00
Plaid Voile, tucked organdie collar and cuffs, 2.95
Voile, square neck, organdie collar and vestee
Voile, cluster pin tucked and frilled, 2.00
Batiste, scalloped collar and cuffs, 3.85
Dimity, roll collar, fluted collar and front, 3.95
Misses' Satin, slip-on model, 5.75
Misses' Georgette Crepe, frilled front, 5.75
Misses' Voile, real filet and embroidery trimmed
Misses' Handkerchief Linen, real filet trimmings

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street—Near West—Boston

Coats

Stylish Models—Women's and Misses'

Duvet de Laine Coats, monaco, lapin, beaver, navy, etc.
Serge Coats, our own material, belted, all sizes, 29.50
Dress Coats, after originals by French designers, silk and suede

Silvertone Velours, in beautiful soft shades, 45.00 to 65.00
Bolivia Coats, belted effects, in the wanted shades
Wool Jersey Coats, trench models, heather shades, 29.50 and 35.00

Extra Size Coats, fine quality materials, stylish models
Leatherette Coats, after aviation jackets, for motoring
Straight-line Coats, trench backs, 25.00 to 55.00
Suede Cloth Coats, fancy silk lining, deep collars, 75.00
Street Coats, convertible collars, belted effects; friezes, etc.
Coatee Capes, very swagger, in evora cloth, waistcoat effects
Braid Trimmed Coats, serge, tan and blue, lined throughout
English Mixture Coats, some with raglan shoulders, 25.00 to 45.00
Belted Coats, military lines, pleated backs
Afternoon Coats, gabardine and tricotine, 35.00 and 45.00
Walking Coats, in tailored models, 35.00
Sleeveless Coats, silk and velveteen, new shades, 25.00 and 35.00
Motor Coats, Irish friezes, overplaids and Bolivia
Satin Coatee Capes, blue and black, 35.00

Misses' Silvertone Trench Coats, convertible collars
Misses' Silvertone Coats, full lined, soft shades, 37.50
Misses' Dress Coats, evora, suede and silk combinations, 80.00 to 110.00
Misses' Velours Coats, tan, grays, chinchilla, etc., 25.00

Misses' Utility Coats, for school wear, 19.50 to 45.00
Raincoats, rubberized tweeds and plaid serge, 12.50
Raincoats, rubberized fancy silks, 19.50
Raincoats, a complete line from 8.50 to 35.00

Separate Skirts

Sweaters, Petticoats and Negligees

Wool Jersey Skirts, hay, French blue, purple, 13.50
Baronette Satin Skirts, straight lines, newest shades
White Gabardine Skirts, pearl button trimmed
Misses' Tricotele Skirts, white, 3.95
Sweaters, sleeveless wool jerseys, 13.50
Silk Petticoats, chiffon taffeta, 3.95 and 5.95
Kimonos, silk and cotton crepe, 5.00 and 5.95
Imp. Jap. Cotton Crepe Kimonos, hand emb., 2.95 and 3.95
Albatross Negligees, straight loose styles or jacket effects, hand emb. and ribbon trimmed, 12.95

DRY RATIFICATION VICTORY PREDICTED

Leader of Prohibition Forces in Massachusetts Senate Says He Expects Favorable Action on Federal Amendment Tuesday

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Decisive victory for ratification of the National Prohibition Amendment which is to come to a vote in the Massachusetts Senate on Tuesday, is predicted by Senator Joseph O. Knox of Somerville, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Senator Knox is a leader for the dry forces in the Legislature, and was asked to state frankly how the situation looms up in the Senate, which has for weeks been regarded as the most delicate place for ratification, and to state why it seemed certain that Massachusetts would be the first State in the northeastern part of the United States to vote for national prohibition.

"I honestly believe ratification is bound to carry in the Senate," the Senator asserted. "Prominent Boston Democrats concede it. They have told me within the past 24 hours they are positive the ratification resolution of the Council for National Prohibition will go through. It appears to be only a question as to the number of votes that will be piled up for ratification. Estimates vary. I have heard it stated that there may be as many as 25 favorable votes in the Senate. We only need 20."

The brewers' referendum is a lost issue. The House cooked the referendum goose when it gave a majority of 54 votes for ratification. If the Senate should even attempt to revive the fraudulent scheme, how could the senators expect to explain the charge that they wish to duck the issue?

"National prohibition is not, of course, essentially a question of partisan politics. Yet it is a fact that first and last the political factor must determine the issue in the Massachusetts Senate next Tuesday.

"No Republican can afford to vote against ratification, especially with next fall's fight for United States senator rapidly approaching. Just as soon as national prohibition lost in the Legislature, it would be blamed upon the Republican Party. There can be no question as to that. It would be a dominating Republican Party that had failed in its duty.

The result quite likely would be a troublesome third party next fall. In such event, a contest between a Republican and a third-party man would effectively split the Republican vote, and possibly permit a wet Democrat to win. We would have a repetition of the events of 1914, when the Progressive Party was so strong that neither Republicans nor Democrats had control.

What are the doubtful senators going to do? In districts where every representative, or at least a big majority of them, voted for the ratification bill last Tuesday in the House, no senator can afford to do differently than support us. There are certain so-called doubtful senators in whose district the representatives voted 100 per cent dry. If they fail to support ratification this year, how could such senators satisfactorily explain to their constituents? Any attempted explanation would, I fear, fall upon deaf ears, and many new faces would assuredly be seen next year under the codfish in the Senate Chamber on Beacon Hill."

NEWBURYPORT MAN'S TALK IS QUESTIONED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
NEWBURYPORT, Mass.—As a result of many alleged statements to the effect that he hoped calamity would befall the American, British, and French troops, and a general protest concerning the carrying on of the war, William E. Woodwell, was on Friday called before Judge Simpson of the Newburyport police court, and asked to give an explanation concerning his remarks. This was due to action taken by John W. Woods, a coal dealer of the city, who wrote out in substance remarks Woodwell had made, forwarding them to Mayor Hopkinson, who at once filed them in the Newburyport court.

When in Judge Simpson's presence, Woodwell said that he didn't realize the seriousness of his talk, but that he didn't believe in war, and thought it should not be waged. He expressed a willingness to write a retraction in which he acknowledged the statements, and the retraction was at once forwarded to federal officials in Boston. Newburyport people have been aroused by frequent statements of this kind made by Woodwell, and are now awaiting what step will be taken by the officials.

On Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock, preceding the vote in the Senate, the church bells will be rung in many senatorial districts, five minutes for every representative in the district who voted for ratification in the House of Representatives last Tuesday.

OIL LOOKED FOR
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

SELKIRK, Man.—Experts are of the opinion that there is oil in the area immediately adjacent to this town's northern limits. In order to make an adequate test, a subscription list is being circulated for the purpose of raising the necessary funds to sink a well. Arrangements have been made with an experienced oil man to take charge of the undertaking, which will be commenced as soon as the money is subscribed.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Students of Radcliffe College elected to Phi Beta

Kappa, Friday, are as follows: Senior members, Misses Ramona Osburn of St. Stephen, N. B.; Lucretia Lowe of Andover; Mildred Hunt of Fall River; Hester Bassett of Auburn, Me.; and Esther Lanman of Cambridge. Junior members, Misses Margaret Perkins of Danbury, Conn.; Ethel Spurr of Dorchester; Agnes Cronin of South Boston; Caroline Pearson of Concord, N. H.; and Frieda Osgood of Cambridge. The present members of the society now in college are: Misses Elizabeth Brandeis '18 of Washington, D. C.; Alice Graham '18 of East Boston; Alice Stewart '18 of Brookline; Beatrice Keith '18 of Peabody; and Helen Bailey of Swampscott.

CITY PLANS TO GET OWN WATER POWER

Springfield (Mass.) Supply System Said to Be Capable of Developing 5000 - Horsepower

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Few cities boast of a water supply system that can be used, in addition to the ordinary municipal purposes, to generate electric power sufficient for municipal lighting and power needs. Such is the prospect with the Little River water system which supplies the city of Springfield, Mass. What is more important, the city government intends to harness this power which is now running to waste, and Mayor Frank E. Stacey has petitioned the Massachusetts Legislature for enabling legislation.

The Little River water-supply system was built a few years ago, upon the unit method, with a view to expansion in steps to meet the future needs of the city. Now, at a time of economic crisis in the United States when New England has experienced difficulties in the way of obtaining coal shipments from the mines, the estimates that this Springfield system can be developed to generate a minimum of 5000-horsepower in the driest season, appear of special importance.

By construction of a high dam at Cobble Mountain, where the Little River runs through a deep, narrow gorge, lined on either side by solid rock, it is estimated that a reserve storage of several billion gallons of water can be provided, sufficient to maintain a draught from this watershed of approximately 30,000,000 gallons daily. According to estimates, this would meet the city requirements for domestic consumption until the population reaches 300,000.

This same water, confined and carried down the side of the mountain and discharged on to modern water-wheels, connected with electrical generating machinery, would develop no less than 3000-horsepower. Utilization of some of the excess water that would fall over the dam would further increase the power supply, and the building of additional storage basins in the water shed in later years, and by the installation of other power plants at these reservoirs, it is estimated that 5000-horsepower would be available.

Mayor Stacy has asked for general authority to develop and use this hydro-electric possibility. The matter is now in the hands of the Committee on Cities of the Legislature, of which Senator George D. Chamberlain of Springfield is chairman. This committee is scheduled to hold a public hearing on the subject next Friday night at the Springfield City Hall Auditorium.

NON-COMBATANT DRAFT CALL IN CANADA

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Military Service Council has decided to call up for military service men in medical category "B," under the Military Service Act. Category "B" men are liable for overseas but not for combatant service.

Men are needed for railway construction and similar work and it has therefore become necessary to draft all men in medical category "B," in respect of whom no other ground for exemption exists. Immediate steps are to be taken to call up the men of this class.

Mr. Taketomi, former Finance Minister, was the first to speak. He said that on account of the gravity of the present situation in the world some people, perhaps, would be lenient toward the present Government. But it is a fact, he said, that the present Ministry do not command the support of a majority in the House. Mr. Taketomi said that he had the greatest regard for the admirable quality of patience, but it was a fact that the prolongation of the life of the Terauchi Ministry would one day spell national loss.

The Ministry, he said, had failed to grasp advantageous diplomatic opportunities in the way of cooperation with the other powers of the Entente.

As for their Chinese policy, by aiding the North against the South they had gained the disfavor of the greater part of the Chinese people, thereby lowering the dignity of the Empire.

He pointed out that although bills introduced by the Ministry had been amended and changed down to their very foundations, still the Ministry remained in office, unabashed and unashamed.

The national defense program he stigmatized as entirely inadequate.

The Government, he said, should at once decide upon its course of action.

Such a helpless Ministry was quite incapable of fulfilling its grave responsibilities to the Empire.

It should at once decide upon its course of action, he repeated. (This is the recognized formula here when calling upon a Ministry to resign.)

Mr. Taketomi was followed by Mr. Kishichiro Kokubo of the Selyukai who spoke in opposition to the resolution.

Mr. Ozaki, of the Kenseikai, who spoke next, was the chief speaker for the opposition. He spoke in favor of the resolution.

He remarked that Count Terauchi belonged to a military clique, and he (Mr. Ozaki) had expected something of him as a soldier if not as a statesman. He had, however, been disappointed.

Count Terauchi, he said, had not been true to his honor as a soldier either in word or in deed.

Although the financial program of the Government had been so roughly handled by the Selyukai the Premier

GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN IS UPHELD

House of Representatives Defeats Resolution of Want of Confidence—Count Terauchi Explains Position of Ministry

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Japan—Feb. 14 was the day appointed in the House of Representatives for the introduction by the Kenseikai of the resolution of want of confidence in the present Government, in connection with which considerable public interest has been aroused. It had been expected that there might be some repetition of the disorderly scenes witnessed the other day at Ueno, and the police had taken special precautions against such an occurrence.

Some members of political organizations supposed to be supporting the Kenseikai visited the official residence of the Premier this morning at 9 a. m. They were received by Mr. Ikeda, one of the Premier's secretaries, who asked what he could do for them. They demanded no less than the resignation of the Premier. Having conveyed this message they proceeded to the residences of Viscount Motono, Foreign Minister, and Baron Goto, Home Minister, where they made the same demand.

Later on another political organization visited the Premier, and on his refusing to see them or to listen to their demands they visited the Premier's apartment in the Diet Building and conveyed their message to him.

From the earliest hours of the morning people were gathered outside the House of Representatives waiting to secure seats in the public galleries, which were crowded to the utmost extent of their capacity. Even the ladies' gallery was packed—not only with ladies. The visitors were allowed to enter at noon.

A few bills of minor importance were quickly disposed of in order to get to the chief business of the day.

The increase of the military forces was one of the questions thus summarily treated. General Oshima spoke against the reduction of the length of military service.

Mr. Ooka then called upon one of the secretaries of the House to read the resolution of want of confidence.

Mr. Taketomi, former Finance Minister, was the first to speak. He said that on account of the gravity of the present situation in the world some people, perhaps, would be lenient toward the present Government. But it is a fact, he said, that the present Ministry do not command the support of a majority in the House.

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Although the financial program of the Government had been so roughly handled by the Selyukai the Premier

had surrendered weekly and was not ashamed. The true military spirit had been entirely lacking.

Turning to the European war, Mr. Ozaki reminded the Government that Japan had joined in the conflict as a result of her alliance with Great Britain. Had it not been for that alliance Japan might never have fought against Germany. But the Terauchi Ministry had urged China into the war, thereby causing great political confusion in China and losing the good will of the Chinese people. This was one of the great failures of the Ministry.

Mr. Ozaki attacked the Ministry for its lack of cooperation generally. There had not been full cooperation, he said, between Japan and the Allies.

Mr. Ozaki then proceeded to attack the Ministry for other blunders of diplo-

macy.

After several other speakers had given the views on both sides, Count Terauchi explained the position of the Ministry. He said that since its formation it had sincerely and consistently worked for the good of the nation, in accordance with the ordinary rules of constitutional practice.

The greatest duty of the Ministry in this time of war is to carry on the work of administration. This, he said, had been done. The proposals of the Ministry had been approved by the Diet, and on this state of affairs he congratulated the nation.

He said that the charges made by the opposition were the results of misunderstandings. He hoped and trusted that the welfare of the nation would be developed more and more in accordance with the ordinary rules of constitutional government.

The vote was then taken with the following result: For the resolution, 117; against, 241.

The resolution of want of confidence in the Government was rejected.

Polytechnic Institute for war work, the faculty has decided to hold the Commencement exercises April 15, instead of June 13, as in former years. It was announced Friday. Festivities are to be curtailed and presentation of diplomas omitted until a later date.

The baccalaureate sermon will be preached by the Rev. Henry B. Washburn of Worcester, April 14, at the Central Church. A reception to Dr. Washburn will be given by President Ira N. Hollis at his home Sunday afternoon. Class day will be observed April 15, at which time two trees will be planted in the vicinity of the gymnasium.

HOOVER'S WORKING POLICY IS ASSAILED

Former Live Stock Association Leader Charges Food Administrator Has Shown Himself Ignorant of Fundamentals

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Charging that

Herbert C. Hoover, Federal Food Administrator for the United States, had "shown himself ignorant of the fundamentals of economic food production," E. C. Lasater, Texas cattlemen and former chief of the marketing division of the American National Live Stock Association, today assailed the entire working policy of the Food Administration before the Senate Agriculture Committee.

"Witness his campaign, 'eat no veal, eat no lamb,'" declared Mr. Lasater. "Such a policy made effective would be disastrous to the dairy interests as to the meat-producing interests."

"The distrust of Mr. Hoover's intentions to be fair has now become so pronounced by the producing interests of the country that normal supplies of foods and feeds cannot be expected under his administration. A combination of ignorance, duplicity and misrepresentation cannot lead to the production of the food that will win the war."

The administration's policy of licensing the canning, packing and sugar refining interests, said Mr. Lasater, had affected the cost of living to the consumer only to a negligible extent. The great food producers, the farmers, cattlemen and stock feeders, had been generally neglected, he said, while every effort had been made to protect the interests of the middleman or retailer.

Citing figures to show that live stock of the Allies actually had increased by nearly 9,000,000 head since the beginning of the war, the witness claimed that the surplus beef in cold storage in America had increased in November last year more than 57 per cent, as against the same month in 1916.

The Food Administration, he claimed, had failed to keep its promise to assure reasonable profits to the meat producer.

HELP FOR SEEDING SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—A great campaign for registering farm help is under way in this city. Cards are being distributed to all large business organizations in order that all employees willing to register for a few weeks work to help with the seeding operations may be ascertained. The committee in charge of the campaign expects that all the registration cards will be returned to them within a week. Then they will assemble the information and hand it over to the Provincial Labor Bureau.

WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—The Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Company, the largest line company in Canada, has arranged to release every available employee to urgent seeding at full wages, providing they can exhibit a certificate on their return that they have been working on a farm.

GARDEN PLOTS PROVIDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

FT. SMITH, Ark.—This city is providing garden plots for persons who will agree to cultivate them, through a committee appointed by Mayor Monroe. Producers are prohibited from entering into a commercial enterprise

through the use of the lots.

NEBRASKA HOUSE BARS TOWNEY

Senate Censured for Delay in Resolution Presented — Dry Amendment Scheduled to Come to Vote Immediately

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—Prohibition House leaders expect to call up Saturday morning the joint resolution ratifying on behalf of Nebraska the National Prohibition Amendment. If done, it will pass by a large majority and go to the Senate during the recess. Prohibition workers are organizing for a big demonstration for the Senate's benefit on Monday.

CHICAGO PACKING EMPLOYEES WIN

Judge S. Alschuler, Arbitrator in Recent Hearings, Rules Favorably Regarding Eight-Hour Day Wage Increases

CHICAGO, Ill.—The eight-hour day wage increases and equal pay for like work by men and women were granted to Chicago Packing House employees today by federal Judge Samuel Alschuler, arbitrator in the recent wage hearings here. Several other demands of the workers also were granted.

The award was made on the six principal points raised by the employees and was as follows:

RUSSIA REPLIES TO GERMAN 'PROTEST'

Demands Definition of Ukrainian Frontiers—Protest Made to Austria-Hungary

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MOSCOW, Russia (Saturday)—Replies to the German protest against the United States Ambassador's adjuration to the Russians to prepare for armed resistance to Germany, the Russian Government remarks that the peace treaty was not unanimously endorsed by the whole Russian people, and points out, moreover, that despite the treaty, Germany is operating against non-Ukrainian territories in southern Russia. It therefore energetically demands an immediate definition of Ukrainian frontiers by Germany.

The People's Commissary for Foreign Affairs has adopted an equally energetic attitude toward Austria-Hungary, whose military representative in Odessa has arrested the Bolshevik commissioners as hostages for arrested Romanians, who have been taken from Odessa. This the People's Commissary terms unjustifiable intervention in Russo-Rumanian affairs and points out that the Russo-Rumanian treaty of March 9 provides for an exchange of prisoners and that the Central Powers' occupation of Odessa has alone prevented that exchange. It therefore demands the immediate release of the Russians arrested in Odessa.

Meanwhile, reports from Kharkoff announce a dispute between the German command and Kieff Rada, the former having assumed entire control of Ukrainian affairs on the ground that the Germans were invited to restore order and will remain until they have done so. At the same time mixed Ukrainian and German troops are reported to have captured Namentka and Kremenchug, but others are said to have fallen back on Kursk before the Ukrainian Soviet forces.

Turkey and the Crimea

LONDON, England (Saturday)—A telegram from Copenhagen reports that an official statement issued today announces that Turkey is preparing an expedition to restore order in the Crimea.

Russia and America

PETROGRAD, RUSSIA (Friday) (By the Associated Press) — Mr. Lunacharsky, Minister of Education, expresses the opinion that while an alliance with America is impossible, Russia is willing to accept American assistance in the form of loans and arms in view of the fact that Germany is the common enemy.

NEGRO BUSINESS LEAGUES IN SOUTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Attention is directed to the accomplishments of Negro business leagues in southern cities by a series of business-league boosters being mailed from the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. Augusta has a cooperative store owned and operated by colored people, with more than 100 stockholders. In Augusta, also, there are four or five insurance companies with numerous agents who take care of the bulk of business among the colored people.

CONFEREES AGREE ON WAR FINANCE BILL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An agreement on the administration bill to create a war finance corporation, fixing its capital stock at \$500,000,000, the amount of bonds it may issue at \$3,000,000,000, and providing a voluntary system for licensing security issues, was reached today by Senate and House conferees.

TEXAS VICTORY CELEBRATION

BOSTON, Mass.—In celebration of the suffrage victory in Texas, whereby women of that State are given primary suffrage, a jubilee program will be carried out by the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government in connection with its regular meeting on Thursday afternoon, April 4. The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association is arranging a series of state conferences. One will be held in Worcester on April 13.

PRIZES FOR GARDENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—School gardens in Kentucky this year have been given formal recognition by the State Board of Agriculture, and prizes offered for exhibits at the state fair to be held here next fall.

UNITED STATES SHIP BUILDING SPEEDING FASTER EVERY HOUR

(Continued from page one)

ment without complaint. "In our country," he declared, "the opinion of the people is supreme. We make our own Government, we tell it what to do and how to do it. If the American people had given its Government a mandate to prepare for this frightful menace, we should now have millions of men in France and plenty of ships to keep them there. But, running true to form, we refused to make preparations until the war was actually begun by our Government. Since then we have been holding the sword in one hand and the trowel in the other. We find ourselves under the necessity of doing with one hand under war conditions in a few months what we have not done with both hands under peace conditions in years."

"This explains all the confusion in efficiency, delays, extravagance and failures, in any department of our war program. And this criminal indifference for which every man, woman and child is responsible, will cost us countless lives and will prolong this war considerably. It only remains for us to face the actual facts as they are, to waste no time in fault-finding or in complaining over what might have been. We are face to face with deadly danger. We come of fighting stock. Let us gird up our loins and go to it, and at any cost of money, of work, or manhood, win the war."

"I am strong for the shipping board and its program, for the management and the men in the yards. We have a great and creditable proposition, and we are going to put it through. We are only as much to blame for the delays as are the rest of the population of our country."

Aircraft Reports

Senators Brand Them as False and Condemn Publication

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Disclosure in the Senate of false reports in the official bulletin issued by the Committee on Public Information, concerning the progress of aeroplane production, was the principal development in the unfolding of that situation on Friday.

The fact that the official bulletin contained the captions of four pictures offered the press of the country, which officials of the Public Information Committee admitted to the Military Committee that they are false, the Crael Bureau has persisted in publishing them. These captions of pictures that were offered the press came to my attention on Wednesday, and I called up the director of the division on pictures and called his attention to them and to the falsehood contained in the statement that "Hundreds have gone" when only one has gone. He admitted that the statement was misleading, and that the caption applied only to training planes. No training planes have been sent to France. We had Morris Strunsky, the man who wrote the captions, before us on Wednesday, and he could give no satisfactory explanation for them. Mr. Rubel, the chief of the picture division, said to the committee that he would stop the captions, but two days later we see the publication of these falsehoods. I do not know what the Senate can do, but the persistency with which the Public Information Committee sends out these statements is certainly worthy of our attention. It is certainly time for the censorship bureau to have a censor."

Mr. Thomas—The characterization which the Senator from New York made of these bulletins was extremely mild. With the exception of some matters of detail they are absolute and unmitigated falsehoods. The only justification for them was the furnishing to Mr. Rubel by Colonel Deeds, of the aviation section, of four pictures which were evidently taken in the factory rooms where machines are being manufactured and which pictures disclose the assemblage of a large number of uncompleted and some completed training machines, and engines and parts of engines.

Mr. Poindexter—Did the committee when this Mr. Maurice Strunsky was before it, inquire of him whether or not this was German propaganda he is getting out?

Mr. Thomas—No, I did not ask him that question; the committee did not ask him that.

Mr. Poindexter—It seems to me, Mr. President, if the Senator will pardon me, that it would have been an entirely relevant inquiry.

21, in which the Secretary said a large shipment of aircraft had been made to France.

It was soon after the session opened that Senator Wadsworth arose and asked to have the following read from the official record, being the captions of pictures offered to the press:

"6858. Aeroplane bodies ready for shipment 'over there'; These aeroplane bodies, the acme of engineering art, are ready for shipment to France. Though hundreds have already been shipped, our factories have reached quantity production, and thousands upon thousands will soon follow."

"6859. The result of long experiment: Scientists and engineers worked long in our aeroplane factories before perfection was attained, and now that success has crowned their efforts the factories have been put on a quantity-production basis, and many thousands of these efficient machines will be sent to France."

"6860. Speeding up aeroplane production: These cylinders for our perfect aeroplane engine are the product of the best engineers and scientists in this country, and now that perfection finally has been attained, the engine factories have been placed on a quantity-production basis. Huge amounts will be turned out to supply our ever-increasing air fleet in France with motive power, until victory is ours."

"6861. Building airplane bodies: These carriages are models of efficiency, and are built along the models furnished by the best engineers of this country. They are now being manufactured by the thousands and rushed to France to become part of our ever-increasing air fleet."

"It must be apparent to any Senator," said Senator Wadsworth, "that these statements fairly bristle with misinformation. Furthermore, in the face of admissions to the Military Committee that they are false, the Crael Bureau has persisted in publishing them. These captions of pictures that were offered the press came to my attention on Wednesday, and I called up the director of the division on pictures and called his attention to them and to the falsehood contained in the statement that 'Hundreds have gone' when only one has gone. He admitted that the statement was misleading, and that the caption applied only to training planes. No training planes have been sent to France. We had Morris Strunsky, the man who wrote the captions, before us on Wednesday, and he could give no satisfactory explanation for them. Mr. Rubel, the chief of the picture division, said to the committee that he would stop the captions, but two days later we see the publication of these falsehoods. I do not know what the Senate can do, but the persistency with which the Public Information Committee sends out these statements is certainly worthy of our attention. It is certainly time for the censorship bureau to have a censor."

Mr. Poindexter commented also on the senatorial inquiry into the German-American Alliance and the source of its funds. He denied that the brewery workers' organization has ever had any financial assistance from the alliance. "We raise our own funds and spend them ourselves," he said.

"I do not know what the brewery owners have done or are doing in relation to the German-American Alliance. It is quite logical that the brewer's and the alliance should cooperate in their efforts to defeat prohibition, for the views of the alliance are known to be against the dry movement. Any effort to use this condition to impeach the loyalty of anyone is an act of rot."

There is a misapprehension, Mr. Proebstle said, as to the proportion of Germans and Socialists in the Brewery Workers' Union. "Our percentage of Germans is only about 15 per cent," he explained, "and our Socialist membership is about 10 per cent, less than that in several other unions. I also wish to point out that our by-laws particularly prohibit any brewery worker becoming a member of our union until he has taken out his first naturalization papers, at least. If he fails to take out his second at the proper time, he is expelled from the union. We welcome only American citizens into this organization."

Secretary Proebstle is the author of several appeals, made in his official capacity, to organized labor and sent to union officials all over the country, asking their support in fighting prohibition.

BREWERS' OFFICIAL UPHOLDS BERGER

Joseph Proebstle Sees Indicted Senatorial Candidate as True, Loyal American—Union Helps Support Labor Papers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—In an interview defending the loyalty and patriotism of the members of the International Union of the United Brewery and Soft-Drink Workers, Joseph Proebstle, international financial secretary, speaking at the union's headquarters here recently, explained why the organization is a stockholder in the Milwaukee Leader, Victor Berger's publication which drew government investigation some time ago.

"There is nothing unusual in this fact," Mr. Proebstle said. "Our union holds stock in many labor publications; we naturally help support the organs which are interested in our cause. We have taken no steps to alter our support of the Leader. The indictment of Victor Berger in Chicago recently will not cause any difference; we are not contemplating disposing of the stock. I know Mr. Berger personally, and I do not think there is a truer, more loyal American walking in shoe leather. His paper comes to us regularly on our exchange list, and we consider it loyal to the nation. Mr. Berger, it seems to me, is the target for political action right now because he has a good chance of being elected United States Senator from Wisconsin on the Socialist ticket. I know Mr. Berger personally, and I have confidence in his loyalty."

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MEATLESS RULE SUSPENDED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Suspension of the meatless-day regulations for 30 days beginning March 29 was ordered on Friday night by the Food Administration.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHANUTE FIELD, Rantoul, Ill.—Announcement is made that the government aviation field here is to be enlarged by the addition of a tract of land to be used as an auxiliary.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The women of Kentucky have been organized for the Liberty Loan campaign here, as the result of a meeting in Louisville, attended by heads of organizations in more than 50 counties in the State. The women will follow the plans adopted by the men during the last campaign.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SPRINGFIELD, O.—The city manager form of government, it is felt here, has done good work in Springfield the past winter. City Manager Charles E. Ashburner first secured the cooperation of coal dealers in reducing prices, and later, when the fuel administration was formed, received appointment as a member of the fuel committee for the district. As city manager, Mr. Ashburner furnished several thousand tons at cost to residences, hotels and factories which had run out.

Special legislation was passed last season by the city commission for the protection of lot gardens. When crops were ripe, the city manager's office was used as a clearing house.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO CLUBS BAN GERMANS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Speaking in the German language, the presence of books or pamphlets favorable to the Central Powers and membership to alien enemies have been put under ban in Chicago clubs. It has been announced. German-speaking waiters also are barred.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

WICHITA, Kan.—A law was passed by the city commission for the protection of lot gardens. When crops were ripe, the city manager's office was used as a clearing house.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—A lawsuit by a Chicago man against the State of Tennessee involving the boundary line between that State and Arkansas, at a point where the Mississippi River

FLORIDA TO HAVE NEW NEGRO SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

DELRAY, Fla.—The directors of the Annie T. Jeanes and John F. Slater funds for the education of the Negro, aggregating \$2,500,000, have indicated a desire to establish a school in Florida, and their field agent has reported that in Florida among the Negroes. The school principal, Clarence C. Walker Sr., has presented the matter to the Board of County Commissioners and has received assurance that the board will give its cooperation. The beginning will be modest, but County Superintendent McDonald is confident a large institution will grow from this small beginning.

JAIL FOR USING FOOD PRODUCTS IN LIQUOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—J. H. Hardin, a wealthy planter, merchant and miller of North Georgia, was denounced by Judge Newman of the federal court here after he had been convicted for converting to an illegal use food products necessary to win the war. It was shown that Mr. Hardin had received 40,000 pounds of sugar and 46,000 pounds of meal during the last quarter of 1917. This was used in distilling intoxicating liquors.

The sentence of the court calls for 18 months in the federal prison and a fine of \$250.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

WHISKEY SMUGGLERS VIOLATE UTAH LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Arrests for drunkenness and for violations of the liquor law are rapidly increasing. In spite of the utmost efforts of the police, a large amount of whiskey is apparently coming into the city by the underground express route. Two crates of oranges found at a local express depot by the police were found to contain eight quarts of whiskey concealed beneath the fruit.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

KENTUCKY WOMEN IN LOAN CAMPAIGN

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AVIATION FIELD TO BE ENLARGED

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO CLUBS BAN GERMANS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Speaking in the German language,

HOW NATION WILL CHANGE ITS TIME

Millions of Clocks and Watches in all Parts of the United States to Be Set Forward to Save an Hour's Daylight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—When millions of timepieces all over the United States are set forward one hour on Sunday morning at 2 o'clock, the task of making the necessary adjustments in this city, as the center of the nation's governmental activities, will be one of great magnitude. In the government buildings alone there is at least one clock in almost every room in the departmental and bureau buildings, all of which will have to be changed by hand. There are also about 500 clocks in this city regulated by the Western Union Telegraph Company which will have to be changed in the same way.

A notice of the prospective change in time has been issued to all mariners and naval officials by the United States Naval Observatory, and a similar notice has been sent out by wireless in order to notify ships at sea, as well as points on land not easily reached by the usual means of communication.

At the Naval Observatory, which is on the outskirts of this city, all of the chronometers, clocks and watches for use in the navy and merchant marine are tested, and from there the exact mean time of this meridian is given out by wireless twice every day.

In sending out the correct time twice each day, at noon, and at 10 o'clock at night, the observatory has five clocks, any one of which can be used for this purpose. These clocks are operated by electricity and are virtually accurate, varying only about one-hundredth to ten-hundredths of a second in 24 hours from sidereal time, which is taken from the courses of the stars, and by which these clocks are set electrically each day. The time signals are entirely mechanical, in order to insure absolute accuracy. A direct wire operates the Government's great wireless station at Arlington, Va., the range of which is nearly 5000 miles. There are also wires, which are operated simultaneously, to the large telegraph and telephone companies, to the clocks in the observatory buildings, and to many of the city's federal and municipal buildings. The observatory time is accepted all over the country as the absolute standard, and even in other time zones clocks can be regulated by it, by computing the difference in locality.

Advancing of Clocks

Boston Organizations and Individuals Prepare for Daylight Saving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Time, invented by man to meet a seeming need for regulation, proves itself to be still the servant of this man, when tonight it is compelled to submit to his call for conservation. Thus time will act as his valet by making him go to bed and get up more nearly with the birds, which our friends the farmers have quite generally done, by which act an immense amount of fuel used in artificial lighting is saved.

The various organizations and individuals that go to make up the human activities within the United States have made more or less definite plans for the one-hour jump of the clock. The official change at 2 a. m. Sunday is the most convenient time for the railroads because of there being fewer trains on the rails at that time and less pressing demands. Trains en route at this time will instantly become one hour late. But all trains starting after this time will run per regular schedule—one advertised to leave at six o'clock will leave at six by the watches and clocks that have been changed.

Apparently the most convenient time for the average person to make the change in his watch and clock will be just before retiring tonight. At any rate, it must be changed before tomorrow morning. As with the railroads, so with practically everything else, the present schedules will be followed.

Managers of nearly all the large public clocks in this city are planning to set forward the hands on the dials sometime this evening. Changing the time on the public clocks will be accomplished with comparatively little inconvenience and confusion at the present time owing to the fact that very few of them have been illuminated since the orders for the conservation of fuel went into effect two months ago.

The most conspicuous clocks in this city, are those in the towers of the Customhouse on State Street and the Mutual Life of New York Building on Milk Street. Custodians of these two clocks will set the hands forward sometime this evening. The big clock at the entrance to the South Station will be changed at 2 a. m. tomorrow morning, and the clocks at the North Station will be altered at the same hour. Sextons of churches which have clocks are planning to make the changes late this evening. Jewelry stores are running a continuous informal reception today as scores of patrons come in to have their watches set ahead an hour.

The Christian Science Board of Directors have voted to conform to the United States Government plan for daylight-saving by setting the clock forward one hour beginning with Sunday, March 31, and the services of The Mother Church and the Sunday School will therefore be held, at the usual hour, daylight-saving time.

To thousands of people the extra hour of daylight every afternoon is to mean a much more plentiful supply

of food. Home gardens will come more within the reach of those who are otherwise employed through the first part of the day. There is evidence that many are planning vegetable plots who under the present clock could not.

Experts have shown by careful calculation that this year, because of the additional hour, the products of the home gardens should be four times as large as those of last year, and at one-fourth the cost, according to a statement by Victor A. Heath, chairman of the Boston Public Safety Committee. The yield per acre should then be normal. Mr. Heath reports 1400 applications made so far for plots in the city's parks and privately loaned fields.

No Proclamation to Be Issued
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Caution to the public to move clocks ahead an hour to comply with the law will be left to the newspapers. President Wilson, it was disclosed today, had considered issuing a proclamation putting into effect the time-changing measure, but decided not to do so, as he thought that newspapers would accomplish the same thing more thoroughly.

Cleveland Clocks Not to Be Changed
CLEVELAND, O.—Cleveland's clocks will remain unchanged tomorrow. A resolution introduced in the City Council would put this city, now on Eastern time, on a Central time basis. It is expected the council will decide the matter Monday night.

MILK USERS WILL PAY SAME PRICE
Regional Milk Commission Announces the Rates for Boston for the Month of April

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—For the month of April the price of milk to the family trade, wholesale bottle and bulk trade, is to remain the same as during the past three months and the price to the producers will be 8 cents a quart f. o. b. Boston. The Federal Regional Milk Commission for New England reached that decision Friday night, and in announcing it today said: "The Commission felt that under the conditions it was impossible to make a fair determination for the three succeeding months."

Prices which may be charged by distributors to the various classes of trade are as follows: For milk delivered to family trade, quarts, 14½ cents, pints, 8 cents; for bottled milk delivered to stores, quarts, 12½ cents, pints 7 cents; for bulk milk delivered to hotels and restaurants, in 8½-quart cans, 1-10 cans, \$1.02 or 12 cents a quart, 11-20 cans, \$1, 21-30 cans, 98 cents, 31-40 cans, 97 cents, over 40 cans, 96 cents or 11.3 cents a quart, in 40-quart jugs, 1-10 jugs, 11½ cents a quart, over 10 jugs, 11 cents a quart.

At the meeting of the commission on Friday Philip R. Allen, chairman, announced that all the distributors except the Hood firm had endorsed the surplus plan formulated by the committee on agriculture of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which places the disposition of it in the hands of a special commission made up of representatives of the producers, dealers and the Regional Commission.

Charles H. Hood declared that in his opinion the producers were not in favor of the plan, and he urged the commission to "forget it." When a member of the commission accused Mr. Hood of endorsing the plan originally, the latter claimed to have no recollection of any such action.

Richard Pattee, secretary of the New England Milk Producers Association, expressed the opinion that the distributors' costs were greater than were necessary.

The commission decided to appoint a special committee to bring about an adjustment of the differences.

EVENTS WATCHED FOR PRO-GERMAN EFFORTS

Officials who are closely watching for pro-German activities in the United States get new evidence daily. Among the latest events that are being observed to determine whether they give any ground for suspicion are the following:

Believing that the man who set fire to the plant of the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., at Eastport, Me., is on the steamer Massasoit, which sailed from the Maine port shortly after the blaze was discovered Friday, officials of the line in Boston are planning to search the boat thoroughly when it arrives in Boston.

SECRETARY MCADOO WILL PAY TRAIN FARE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—William G. McAdoo, United States Director-General of Railroads, today engaged train passage for the first time since he became manager of the railroads. He arranged to leave late today for White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., for a few days' stay, before starting next Friday on a Liberty Loan speaking tour. As Director-General, he will not pay train fare, but as Secretary of Treasury on the speaking tour, he will pay like any other citizen. During his vacation he will write his Liberty Loan speeches.

MAN WHO FAILED TO REGISTER IS JAILED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—James Brennan of Boston, who has refused to register under the Selective Draft Law, pleaded not guilty before United States Commissioner William A. Hayes Jr., today, and was sent to the East Cambridge jail. It is claimed that he boasted in a saloon in Boston that he would not register.

RELIGIOUS SECTS AND DISLOYALTY

Department of Justice Regards Preaching of Opposition to Aims of This Particular War as of a Seditious Nature

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Disloyalty fostered by certain religious sects has been growing in the United States within recent months, according to Department of Justice officials who have charge of enforcing the Espionage Acts. Many preachers and religious teachers in public speech and printed pamphlets, officials assert, are urging the doctrine that war against Germany constitutes murder of fellow Christians.

The Department of Justice regards the preaching of opposition to the aims of this particular war as of seditious nature, and has acted accordingly. Several German and Austrian preachers and Sunday School teachers have been interned for disloyal utterances, and many others, particularly in extreme northwestern states, have been warned to desist from criticizing the United States' motive in the war. Several publications have been suppressed, and others are being investigated.

For several months the pacifists' movements were inactive, but officials say that recently several organizations of university men have been formed to spread the doctrine of opposition to all war. Information concerning these organizations is being gathered by government agents.

As a result of the decision of Federal District Judge Dickinson at Philadelphia this week that the Philadelphia Tageblatt's criticism of the United States did not constitute treason, Department of Justice officials have abandoned hope of classifying seditious words as treasonable, at least until Congress passes further legislation.

A pending bill would make it a federal offense to commit sabotage against any sort of industrial preparation for the war, and would make it unnecessary for federal officers to prosecute violators under state laws. Officials say they have been greatly hampered by the lack of this law, and are now urging Congress to expedite its passage.

Another bill which the Department of Justice is anxious to have passed is that including women in the class of enemy aliens. It is said a number of German or Austrian women in the United States are considered dangerous characters, and will be interned as soon as the bill is enacted.

PREMIER REQUESTS QUEBEC TO EXPLAIN

(Continued from page one)
the Chronicle and L'Eveilment, both Unionist papers, were completely wrecked. At an early hour yesterday morning the city was quiet, a close check on the situation being maintained by military patrols.

While the acting motive of the mob was no doubt hostility to the Military Service Law, there is reason to believe that its inspiration was political, in part at least, from the fact that the two Government papers had been singled out for attack.

There had been rumors of intended disturbance throughout the day and the military stood ready to intervene at any moment, but were powerless through the stubborn refusal of the Mayor to take any precautionary measures.

According to Ottawa dispatches, Sir Robert Borden wired Major Lavigne for a full report on Thursday's disturbance, and it is understood that he replied exonerating the police from any failure of duty, and claiming that the demonstration was not anti-militarist, but directed solely against the Dominion police officer Belanger.

Be this as it may, there are many eye-witnesses who know that no serious attempt to protect life or property was made at any time, and it is certain that the Mayor's own refusal to accept General Landry's offer of aid was directly responsible for the further and more serious rioting which occurred last night.

The Chronicle was informed by a high military official that every effort had been made to induce the Mayor to read the Riot Act, but without success, until after all the damage had been done. The Mayor, on the other hand, denies that he actually read the Riot Act, although he had it signed by two justices of the peace, and further states that, at the time the military took action, the crowd was entirely orderly.

About 7:30 the crowd made its way from the lower town and demonstrated in front of the Auditorium Annex, smashing several windows, and then proceeded to L'Eveilment, doing similar damage.

Meanwhile, some one purporting to come from the Mayor warned the editor of the Chronicle that the rioters were on their way to its premises and to protect himself he could.

No time was left for action, however, as a few minutes later, rocks and lumps of ice came hurtling through the windows, and after instructing the Canadian press operator to send a flash that the building was attacked, the editor, together with those members of the editorial staff who were still in it escaped, and sought temporary refuge near by as the first rioters came through doors and windows.

From the shouts that accompanied the missiles it would appear that exception was taken to the attack on Belanger being characterized as savage in the morning's report. After venting their feelings on the building, and carrying off a valuable moose head and the time clock, the crowd returned to L'Eveilment and completed the de-

struction that they had begun earlier in the evening and, now thoroughly excited, again visited the registrar's office, which they set on fire.

The deputy chief of police who attempted to bar their entry into the building, was felled and a policeman who came to his assistance likewise received injuries.

After the Chronicle had been deserted, the Mayor appeared on the scene looking for a justice of the peace to sign the Riot Act and inquire of the editor if anyone had been hurt. The latter was able to reply in the negative, but this was hardly thanks to the civil authorities, as only four policemen were on hand throughout the occurrence. At the Auditorium it was said that only from 10 to 15 officers were on duty.

Whether the Riot Act was read or not, the military took charge of the situation after 11 o'clock, as already stated, and the crowd melted away in the face of cold steel.

Hearing that the rioters were threatening to return and burn the Chronicle, the editor telephoned to the military for protection with the result that a packet was dispatched immediately, and is still quartered in the building whose front is open to the air.

No Statement in Montreal
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTRÉAL, Que.—No statement has been issued here by the military authorities on the disturbances at Quebec, and there has been little press comment.

The Star will say on Saturday: "Extravagant declarations from press and platform are largely responsible for the excesses committed by the mob, which attacked federal officers at Quebec on Thursday night. These stimulants of mob violence which is always cowardice in its meanest form, should be suppressed before it is too late."

PRIZE COURT NAMED FOR RAIDER AGASSIZ

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—The appointment was announced yesterday of Lieut. W. R. Cushman, U. S. N. of the naval training camp in Balboa Park, to head the special prize court which will determine the fate of the German raider Alexander Agassiz and the war prisoners captured aboard.

A preliminary session of the court was held yesterday afternoon at the federal building here. It is to convene again this morning for the purpose of hearing the prisoners' testimony. Other members of the court are W. R. Andres, a San Diego attorney, and J. E. Fishburn of Los Angeles.

There have been occasions, Mr. Beardsley says, where commission men have sold fish to persons not having buyers' tickets. When complaints against such practices were filed with the exchange, the accused dealers were severely criticized by the officials. There is a rule providing for fines for violations of such regulations, but Mr. Beardsley said that he

FISH PRICES WHAT MARKET WILL STAND

Manager of Boston Fish Pier Company Testifies at the Resumption of Federal Inquiry in Suit Against 41 Dealers

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Fish dealers at the Boston Fish Pier make prices on the basis of what the market will stand, according to a statement of William H. Beardsley, manager of the Boston Fish Pier Company, at the hearing today before Examiner W. H. Matheson on the bill in equity brought by the United States Government against 41 dealers charged with violation of the Sherman law.

Mr. Beardsley stated, in answer to questions by E. F. McClenen, special assistant attorney-general, that the 28 dealers composing the Boston Fish Pier Company quote prices to customers each day by mail, telephone and telegraph. Some of these quotations are made by the dealers as "agents" for the Boston Fish Pier Company, while others do not bear such a designation.

SOCIETY OF PRINTERS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTRÉAL, Que.—The regular monthly meeting and dinner of the Society of Printers was held Friday evening, at the Boston Architectural Club, 16 Somerset Street, with about 25 guests present. Robert Seaver, president of the society, was toastmaster. The honor guest and speaker was Frank Chouteau Brown, who spoke on "Lettering Applied to Printing." After the address the guests were entertained with a description of the unique rooms of the building, and of the tapestries and art works on exhibition at the club.

HOG RAISERS ORGANIZE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—Hog raisers are organizing in this State to insist that the Government take the same action with respect to corn that it did with wheat, and fix a price for sale that will enable them to cooperate with the Government in raising more meat.

COAST ARTILLERY ASSIGNMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Army orders today announced the removal of Brig.-Gen. Henry H. Whithey from that rank, and his assignment as colonel in the coast artillery corps, to command the coast defenses of a brigade in the thirty-eighth national guard division at Camp Shelby, Mississippi.

MORE TEXTBOOKS BARRED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Twelve more language textbooks have been ordered barred from high school classrooms by the acting city superintendent, Mr. Straubmuller. Nine others of these books were barred last month.

could not recall that any such fines had been imposed.

When Mr. Beardsley was requested to produce the books of the Boston Fish Pier Company, in order that the government attorneys might obtain information as to its profits, A. C. Burnham, counsel for the company, advised. Mr. Burnham said he would take the matter under consideration.

The hearing adjourned until April 6.

PACKER MORRIS PUT IN DRAFT CLASS. I-A

CHICAGO, Ill.—All steps necessary to obtain for the Government gasoline and other petroleum products essential to the conduct of the war would be taken by the Fuel Administration.

Mark L. Requa, chief of the oil division, has told the petroleum congress here, Zonal distribution of oil, pooling of tank cars and steamers, licensing of jobbers, allocation of oil well supplies and means to prevent profiteering may be instituted.

Mr. Requa assured the oil men, however, that government control of the industry did not signify disaster or that individuals would be deprived of the rewards of their energy and initiative. Rather, control was intended to aid the industry in performing normal functions, which because of the war's dislocating effects were impossible of performance in the normal way.

He estimated that the year's demands would equal 353,000,000 barrels. While emphasizing that there was no danger of a shortage, he urged more efficient methods of combustion, lubrication and general conservation by consumers and the wise husbanding of producing wells, with search for new sources, by producers.

HIGHER CRUDE OIL PRICES URGED

CHICAGO, Ill.—Increased prices for crude oil as a means of stimulating production were advocated recently by A. C. Bedford, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, in an address to the Western Oil Jobbers' Association in convention here.

CONNECTICUT MEN ARRIVING AT CAMP

Various Details Amounting in All to 503 Men Go Into Depot Brigade to Await Assignment to Other Branches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Connecticut's first quota of the second selective draft, or 503 men, are due here today, the various details being expected to arrive within a few hours of each other during the entire day. Like other recruits, the men first will be assigned to the depot brigade, there to await assignment to some other branch of the division. The next quota due here is from Vermont, and the men will commence arriving on Tuesday. Rookies who have been coming into camp during the past few days were greeted by military bands which were out on practice, while as the result of the three days' clean-up campaign, the entire cantonment was in first-class condition. Everything is now spick and span, and visitors here on Sunday in all probability will be impressed by the splendid appearance which the camp presents from one end to the other.

Men in the four regiments have received mess kits for field use, and as a result there is much enthusiasm in the training, which indicates that perhaps before long the regiments will engage in overseas service.

The Browning automatic rifles were used on the range on Friday for the first time, and one of the first shots was made by Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, commanding the cantonment, who riddled the target. After him, each brigadier-general, colonel, and major who was present had his turn at firing, and most of the officers proved themselves good marksmen. The work marked the formation of the first class of officers here who will later become instructors in the use of the rifles. The weapon was shown out under the direction of Lieut. Kenneth King of Chicago, Ill., a Massachusetts Institute of Technology graduate.

Cross-country runs will afford much interest here today with nearly 3000 men participating. The course will be two and three-quarters miles, and there will be two races, the first starting in the early afternoon, followed by the second an hour later. Men of the various trains, and from the engineering and artillery organizations will take part in the first run, and in the second will be all the men who have not previously taken part in a cross-country run, with the exception of those in the depot brigade. Service uniforms are to be worn, and all men except those confined, or on special duty, will be asked to participate. Twenty trophies will be awarded, 15 24-hour passes, and five mileage books.

Relief for dependents still unpaid by the government allotments is receiving attention, and men have been authorized to make out new applications, which will be forwarded to Washington.

A cantonment order just issued prohibits picking up shells, grenades, or bombs found anywhere on the ranges and training fields, only experts being allowed to handle unexploded missiles.

Plant Protection

Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston Talks at Worcester Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Declaring that although the United States had supreme confidence in the British and French troops along the western war front, it will be necessary for this country to send vast numbers of trained troops overseas at the earliest possible opportunity, Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston of the northeastern department addressed 4000 employees of the Norton Manufacturing Company in Worcester, Mass., on Friday afternoon, his remarks in general relating to plant protection, a subject to which he has given considerable study.

Brigadier-General Johnston asserted that no trained soldiers should be spared for guarding plants or industrial concerns, but that this duty should fall upon the concerns themselves. He also compared the Government of the United States with the form of government carried out by the German and Central Powers, and in closing urged all employees to do everything within their power to promote the sale of Liberty bonds during the approaching campaign. Brigadier-General Johnston was accompanied by his aide, Capt. J. J. O'Hare.

Orders have been received at north-eastern headquarters from the adjutant-general's department in Washington, stating that the same consideration should be accorded the Italian flocks as those of England and France.

Lieut. A. Morize of the French Military Mission will speak before the students of Harvard University in Cambridge, Mass., next Wednesday afternoon, in Appleton Chapel.

Sgt. Philip Burt of the quartermaster corps has been temporarily ordered to Springfield, Mass., where he will be detailed for stenographic duty in the judge-advocate department.

Capt. Guy H. Scull, intelligence officer at northeastern headquarters, has received orders to report for duty in Washington, D. C., and he will leave for that place tonight. He will be succeeded by Capt. Fred W. Moore.

Maj. Roy L. Taylor in command of the water-front guards, has completed an inspection of the companies on duty in Boston and vicinity, and reports that the organization is in first-class condition. Within a short time the guards will be officially inspected by Brigadier-General Johnston, commanding the department.

Capt. Foster Veitenheimer of the

signal corps has received orders to report to Washington, D. C., where he will temporarily be assigned.

Merchant Marine Service

BOSTON, Mass.—Twelve apprentices for the merchant marine training service were accepted on Friday by the United States Shipping Board, and were assigned to the Governor Dingley. The men came from all sections of New England, with Maine and Connecticut in the lead so far as numbers were concerned.

The marine corps accepted and signed up six out of nine applicants for that branch of the service, and a contingent of men will leave today for the marine barracks at Paris Island, S. C.

Service in the naval reserve evidently was popular, for 33 applicants were accepted, with 18 men assigned to the regular navy. The army recruiting station passed 19 out of 29 men making application for enlistment, and seven volunteers went to the ranks of the British-Canadian forces.

Many Women as Yeomen

BOSTON, Mass.—Women will to a great extent take the places of yeomen employed throughout the first naval district, according to a statement given out by Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, in command. The men, it is stated, are wanted for ships, and while some very efficient yeomen will come under the order, it is believed that women can do the work in a satisfactory manner.

Requests for men for the ships are becoming imperative, and additional men are also greatly needed for the naval reserve, especially seamen, and a new order recently put into effect provides for sending the men to the Hingham station for a three weeks' course of training as fast as they are enrolled.

Scollay Square Rally Held

BOSTON, Mass.—A successful rally which resulted in securing a number of recruits for the United States Navy and the British-Canadian forces was held on Friday evening in Scollay Square, with Sergt.-Maj. J. G. Cowles of the British-Canadian Mission, presiding. The rally was the second in the series of open-air meetings held nightly, and among the speakers were Capt. T. F. MacMahon of the Irish Guards, Lieut. T. L. O'Brien, second in command of the mission, Machinist's Mate L. Schworm of the United States Navy, Sergt. A. H. Warwick and Sergt. Robert Bryden.

Ruling for Harvard Men

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—According to a new ruling, any Harvard man enlisting in any government service on or after April 14, will be allowed to leave college with the same standing he would have attained had he remained in school until the end of the college semester, the only proviso being that such men have completed their work up to date in a satisfactory manner. No degrees will be granted to men who leave college to enter anything but actual service, the army, navy, or aviation corps.

Because of this ruling, the enrollment at Harvard will be approximately cut in half after the Easter season. It is expected, as college authorities believe that 50 per cent of the students who have been waiting to conclude their courses will take the opportunity immediately of joining some branch of the service.

Harvard men, including both professors and students, have contributed 2200 books in the book campaign for American soldiers abroad. At the Carnegie Public Library about 2000 books were donated, with current fiction predominating.

KANSAS CITY MOVE TO SETTLE STRIKE

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—With the announcement that national and international officials of the union involved were expected to come to Kansas City today and the calling of a meeting of 28 business men and three newspaper editors to consider the situation, definite steps were taken toward a settlement of the general strike. The strike, called in sympathy with the walkout of laundry workers, entered its fourth day after a quiet night that had been preceded by a renewal of violence in the afternoon when an attempt was made to resume street-car service. Approximately 20,000 men and women are out, strike leaders say, and the seventh regiment, Missouri National Guard, is still mobilized.

SHEEP COMMISSIONER IS NAMED IN MAINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Me.—That the sheep industry in Maine may be developed, C. H. Crawford of Dexter, one of the largest sheep growers in the State, has been appointed by Gov. Carl E. Milliken to aid in the work.

Mr. Crawford is the owner of a large sheep farm and has been engaged in the sheep business many years and has a practical knowledge of it. He will enter upon his work April 1 and will be in a position to give out information to those desiring it and advise sheep herders in the State on the best methods of care, feeding and management of their flocks.

ARNOULD'S Little Hat Shop THE LATEST IN NEW SPRING HATS For Ladies and Misses \$3.00 to \$5.00 HATS REBLOCKED in the Newest Shapes 7 Temple Place, Boston Room 62

DR. K. O. BERTLING NOW UNDER ARREST

Man Sent to United States in 1914 as Special Agent of German Empire Taken by Federal Agents at Lexington, Mass.

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The group of alleged German propagandists in the United States arrested by federal agents received an important addition on Friday when Dr. Karl Oscar Bertling, special agent of the German Empire, whose mission to this country is said to have been to "influence the news," was taken into custody at his residence in Lexington, Mass. He now is confined in the East Cambridge jail where also Dr. Karl Muck, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, is detained. Government officials say there is no connection between the two arrests.

The specific reason for the arrest at this time of Dr. Bertling is not disclosed, but it is an open secret that he was regarded by the German Government as unusually well acquainted with the United States, its people, and its institutions; that he was sent here by his government in 1914 to lecture on Germany's part in the war and create in this country a sentiment favorable to the German cause; and that he was constantly in close touch with the German Embassy, from which he received money. It is said also that his coming to the United States in 1914 was in part to organize a pro-German cable news service to South America and China. The German Government dispatched him on his mission to the great kelp reducing works of the Hercules Powder Company at Chula Vista. Haferman was arrested by the local police last Saturday in connection with a criminal case, and papers found in his possession caused him to be turned over to the federal authorities.

One paper contained a complete code for controlling the searchlights at the powder works by means of which a person with a pocket electric torch could cause the lights to be pointed in any direction, shifted to right or left, raised or lowered and kept thoroughly busy, while the plotter remained free to work in the dark. He also had a noiseless safe opening kit.

Another paper not fully deciphered yet mentions a long stretch of copper wire, and appears to describe a clock-work machine. Haferman had approximately \$1000 worth of German Red Cross stamps, a German flag and a picture of the Kaiser in his possession.

German Count Interned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Count Alexander Bodz Brandenburg, a German, has been interned at Fort Douglas, Brandenburg, under an assumed name, enlisted in the aviation section of the United States army, and was in training at the North Island flying station near San Diego, Cal., when his identity was discovered. He was later imprisoned here as a spy.

DR. KARL MUCK HAD SENT IN RESIGNATION

BOSTON, Mass.—Dr. Karl Muck's resignation as conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra was accepted before his arrest by officials of the United States Department of Justice, and was to have taken effect at the close of the Boston concerts in May, according to acknowledgment which representatives of the orchestra made today. The conductor himself, it is said, desired the resignation to be accepted. After Henry L. Higginson, the sustainer of the orchestra, wrote to Dr. Muck early in March, accepting the resignation, an application was entered, it is understood, for passports for the conductor, that he might leave the United States.

Part of the time since coming to the United States in 1914 he has taught German in schools and private classes. He lived a while in New York at 109 East Twenty-fourth Street, but had to move when fire damaged the property. He charged then that the apartment had been set afire by British agents, who had searched it for his private papers.

He has been under surveillance either by British agents or representatives of the Department of Justice, for months. Last spring, when the United States entered the war, he was arrested in New York as an enemy alien, detained for several weeks and then released on parole. Since then he has had to report at intervals to the United States Attorney.

Musicians Are Discharged

Following Investigation Theater Manager Refuses to Let Aliens Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOLEDO, O.—The three musicians who were accused of having played "The Star-Spangled Banner" in ragtime and of mixing German music with American pieces at the Princess

Sketch Above—*The Store of Individuality*

An Invitation

To the Young Women of Radcliffe, Smith, Wellesley, Dana Hall and Other New England Colleges

So many of these young ladies are among our regular customers and have visited our exhibitions at the colleges, that now, while they are enjoying their spring vacations, we wish to invite them to visit our building and see the new assortments of spring apparel.

Especially the Smart Type of Outer Apparel and Furnishings suited to College Life in which the house specializes.

FRESHMEN are invited to make themselves known and arrange to open charge accounts.

E. T. Slattery Co.
ESTABLISHED IN 1867
Tremont St., Boston

Cop. Boston Common

Theater here have been discharged by the manager of the theater following an investigation by the district attorney's office on the suspicion of their being dangerous aliens. They are Henry Weisgraber, Hungarian, and Otto Fechner and Otto Buhren, both Germans.

As an alternative to being placed in an internment camp, the musicians were paroled on \$1500 bond, and must report at regular intervals to the District United States Marshal. Federal agents also will watch their movements closely.

Weisgraber is said to have refused to play "The Star-Spangled Banner," saying, "Such music hurts my ears." He is also charged with having reprimanded an American who practiced "America" between shows. He is moreover declared to have displayed a picture of his brother in a Hungarian army uniform, and to have expressed at the same time desire to "be back there with him."

Arrested German Had Code

Haferman Had Control of Searchlights at Powder Works

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Scarcely a village or hamlet in New England but what there is a women's Liberty Loan committee organized to cooperate with the men's committee, and judging by the enthusiasm aroused at the conference of women workers on Thursday at the Massachusetts State House and a similar conference at Providence, R. I., on the same day, the prediction of Mrs. F. L. Higginson, Federal Reserve Chairman of the Women's Liberty Loan Committee for New England, that "the third Liberty Loan and all succeeding loans are to be oversubscribed just as surely as we are going to win out in this world war," will be confirmed by the results. Similar conferences are arranged for the other New England States, that for New Hampshire being scheduled for April 3.

Plans for the big drive in New England to raise the \$250,000,000 fixed as this district's share in the loan, vary according to the judgment of the local chairman, who is allowed wide latitude in arranging her work. In some towns the work will be done by clubs; in others the Boy Scouts or the Campfire Girls, directed by the women's committee. In some towns the women plan a house-to-house canvass; in others, they will establish booths in the stores and solicit subscriptions there, as well as work through the various women's organizations in the community.

Women speakers are to feature the New England women's drive. A speakers' bureau has been established and prominent women are to travel over the State addressing gatherings, chiefly for women.

As a part of the publicity scheme, the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee for New England is arranging dates in various cities and towns of Massachusetts for presenting Thomas Word Steven's masque of justice, "The Dawning of the Sword." The committee will also use a short dialogue for two boys, "Why Liberty Bonds?" written by Mrs. I. Tucker Burr, member of the Men's Publicity Committee for New England, to be presented in school exercises.

NAVAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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German Count Interned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The junior naval training course which was organized at Camp Cleveland in 1917, is to be continued in 1918. The course will extend from July 2 to Aug. 10, and boys will be accepted who are between the ages of 14 and 18. Last year Camp Cleveland was organized after the War Department had given up plans for the junior military camp at Plum Island. More than sixty New England schools were represented in the enrollment of cadets who took the course. Camp Cleveland is located on the grounds of Tabor Academy. The boys

WOMEN ORGANIZE FOR LIBERTY LOAN

Conferences of Workers Are Held at Massachusetts State House and in Providence, R. I.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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COAL STATIONS CLOSE TODAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Today is the last day coal may be obtained at the emergency fuel stations established by the Boston Fuel Committee the latter part of December to supply small quantities to householders, for the committee announced on Friday night that the demand for coal in 100-pound lots has dropped to such an extent that those desiring that amount may obtain it at the regular coal yards and grocery stores. With the aid of about 300 volunteer workers, Department B distributed nearly 10,000 tons of coal at the 15 stations.

AUTO DRIVER PAYS \$50 FINE

INTELLIGENT BUYING OF FOOD ADVOCATED

Officials of United States Bureau of Markets Say Housekeeper Can Help Forestall and Aid Equal Distribution

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Every housekeeper of the United States through intelligent buying of foodstuffs can help forestall shortages, aid in the equitable distribution of supplies and generally be of value in carrying out the program of the National Food Administration, according to officials of the United States Bureau of Markets in this city. Daily bulletins of fruit and vegetable prices are issued by the bureau and by consulting these and comparing what the dealers charge with what the Food Administration classes as "fair prices," in its weekly list of commodities, officials explain that the housewife can determine reasonable prices and when dealers ask too much may buy elsewhere.

Prior to the war, it is pointed out, the question of buying was largely one of purely personal concern. But with all efforts being strained to produce more food, and to use it economically, intelligent buying of abundant crops at reasonable prices is not only a step of private efficiency but one of public gain. Those in touch with the situation explain that such a condition as now prevails in the potato market, with thousands of bushels reported rotting on the ground and consumption said to be checked by comparatively high prices, would be remedied if every householder bought only where reasonable quotations are given and refused to patronize dealers who ask more.

Before food and food prices became a matter of government action the only standard of values were those "generally charged," but with an increased number of commodities being listed by the Food Administration in its fair price list and with the bulletins issued by the bureau telling actual sale prices, a more exact standard is being reached, officials explained.

Mrs. Wilfred A. French was elected president. Other officers are: Vice-presidents, Mrs. Alfred J. Scott and Mrs. William W. Harvey; recording secretary, Mrs. James H. Breault; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Augustus L. Wells Jr.; treasurer, Mrs. Herbert V. Mitchell; auditor, Mrs. Frank E. Hanson. Directors, Mrs. James B. Packup, Mrs. Harry W. Davis, Mrs. William P. Howe, Mrs. Charles H. McIntyre, Miss Harriet E. Bowdlear, Mrs. John W. Hardy, Mrs. Albert P. Langtry, Mrs. John F. Murphy and Miss Caroline R. Murray.

The bird class will open the season on Thursday, with a walk in Arnold Arboretum.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT FAVORS TRAINING BILL

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Before completing his visit to New England, Colonel Roosevelt commanded the action of the United States Senate on Friday in passing the bill for universal training, and expressed the hope that the House of Representatives would endorse the measure. Colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt left for New York on one of the forenoon trains after an enjoyable day in Boston, during which they called upon Mrs. Archibald B. Roosevelt and saw their latest grandchild.

Much of the day, however, was passed at the house of Dr. William S. Bigelow on Beacon Street, where Colonel Roosevelt received many friends. He will return to Boston on April 11 as the chief speaker at the opening of the Patriotic Forum.

LABOR AGREEMENT TERMS REACHED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An agreement governing the relations of capital and labor for the duration of the war, which will be made the basis of a national labor policy, was reached here on Friday by the Labor Planning Board. The terms of the agreement will not be made public until approved by the Secretary of Labor, but it was learned tonight that the main purpose of the conference, the adoption of a plan to prevent strikes, had been achieved. Labor representatives, it is said, pledged the members of unions engaged in war work not to strike until after government investigation of differences between the workers and their employers. This was taken to mean that all disputes would be put in the hands of a mediation board for settlement.

CAMP FIRE GIRLS

BOSTON, Mass.—As part of their war-work program 150 Camp Fire Girls from Arlington and Somerville will march in the Liberty Loan parade on April 6. Mrs. Marie G. Hayes, who has been identified with national Camp Fire Headquarters, will lead the girls. All Camp Fire Girls will help in pushing and selling the bonds as they have in the two previous campaigns. The Camp Fire Girls of Greater Boston will hold a patriotic exhibition in Mechanics Hall on April 20. This being the final day of the Liberty Loan Drive a special feature in regard to this is being planned.

but busy housewives have undertaken it cheerfully as their "bit."

Through the laboratory connected with the Liberty Bread shops the committee which Mrs. Gorham represents is experimenting with breads made from the substitute flours. The result has been not only delicious breads in variety but elimination of waste and labor both in home kitchens and commercial bakeshops, especially the small ones that do not have laboratories of their own. These and even some of the larger ones, send their bakers to the Liberty laboratory where they are instructed free in the new processes.

As the food regulations change to meet changing conditions new experiments must be made and new recipes constructed. The 24 bread recipes originally used at the Liberty shops have had to be discarded to meet with still later requirements of the food laws. These account for many of the new recipes for other foods that are constantly being given out.

There has been such general compliance with the food laws Mrs. Gorham is in hopes it will not be necessary for the Government to compel a rationing system.

JUSTICE FOR NEGRO IS URGED BY WOMEN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Resolutions in behalf of justice for the Negro and in opposition to atrocities practiced against him were voted for by the Women in Council at its thirty-third annual meeting in Masonic Temple, Roxbury, Tuesday afternoon. The council has "adopted" the torpedo-boat destroyer Patterson, the men of which it has fitted out with knitted garments. Knitted garments have been sent also to Camp Devens, at Ayer, and to the boys doing patrol service at Provincetown.

The council has taken charge of a war-relief branch every Monday since it was started on May 7, 1917, and has given generously toward the relief of war sufferers in Europe and America. It is now active in the interests of the third Liberty Loan and the war-savings stamp.

Those who have watched the progress of the Government's handling of the food situation from the time when the Bureau of Markets was established a few years ago, until today, when accurate statistics on meats, vegetables, fruits and dairy products are available to all through the reporting service of the bureau and the National Food Administration, see one of the results summed up by an official of the bureau. He says, "We are giving expert information on crops, their quality and quantity. We are telling how much the farmer receives for his products, and what the retailer has to pay. Through this publicity the intelligent housekeeper is able to accurately estimate what products should be plentiful and cheap, and demand them from the dealers."

H. E. Larsen, assistant in city marketing for the bureau in Boston, has been closely in touch with the fruit and vegetable market ever since his arrival here last summer to establish the daily bulletin. He explains that many of the farmers have been benefitted by the service in knowing what crops to offer and a fair price to ask. Consumers can aid the farmers and themselves by buying seasonable crops in abundance, he adds. Somewhat the same advice is contained in a bulletin of the Canadian Food Administration, circulated throughout the United States by the sister organization. Among the slogans set forth, these are conspicuous: "Subdue the submarine by substituting Knowledge of prices for gossip about profits—Economy for waste—Marketing for telephoning."

Mr. Larsen makes it plain that those who want credit and delivery service must expect to pay more than those who pay "cash and carry," but advises those who do their own marketing to be sure that they are buying in season and at reasonable prices. Nor does he defend the dealers such as those who, with comparatively high prices, are postponing a drive under the auspices of the bureau to increase household consumption of potatoes to such an extent that by June 1 the entire crop of 1917 will have been consumed at low prices and used as a substitute for the wheat needed abroad.

Women Doing Their Best

Chairman of Food Conservation Committee Tells of Work

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Before completing his visit to New England, Colonel Roosevelt commanded the action of the United States Senate on Friday in passing the bill for universal training, and expressed the hope that the House of Representatives would endorse the measure. Colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt left for New York on one of the forenoon trains after an enjoyable day in Boston, during which they called upon Mrs. Archibald B. Roosevelt and saw their latest grandchild.

Much of the day, however, was passed at the house of Dr. William S. Bigelow on Beacon Street, where Colonel Roosevelt received many friends. He will return to Boston on April 11 as the chief speaker at the opening of the Patriotic Forum.

LABOR AGREEMENT TERMS REACHED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An agreement governing the relations of capital and labor for the duration of the war, which will be made the basis of a national labor policy, was reached here on Friday by the Labor Planning Board. The terms of the agreement will not be made public until approved by the Secretary of Labor, but it was learned tonight that the main purpose of the conference, the adoption of a plan to prevent strikes, had been achieved. Labor representatives, it is said, pledged the members of unions engaged in war work not to strike until after government investigation of differences between the workers and their employers. This was taken to mean that all disputes would be put in the hands of a mediation board for settlement.

"We have got to take care of our

SENATE PASSES BILL TO ENLARGE DRAFT

Call of New 21 Men Would Add a Million to the Service—Universal Army Amendment Defeated After Long Debate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—After a four-hour debate in which Senators John Sharp Williams and William E. Borah took a leading part, the New amendment, practically providing for universal military service, was defeated by a vote of 36 to 26. The amendment proposed by Senator New was tacked on to a War Department bill which applied the terms of the draft law to all who have become 21 since June 5, 1917. The bill itself was adopted without a division, the debate being confined entirely to the amendment, which was regarded by a majority of the Senate as of too important character to be disposed of at short notice. In fact, many senators who are not against compulsory military training voted against the amendment on the ground that the drain of the industrial walks of life is already so great that calling something like 2,000,000 more men into training would cripple farm labor and industries to a degree out of all proportion to the benefits accruing from the training received.

The passing of the War Department bill calling into service men who have become 21 since June last will mean the addition of 1,000,000 more men to the service. Previous to the debate on the New amendment, and following the Creel Bureau incident, Senator Reed attacked the Fuel Administration for using the public's money to send out a speech delivered by Senator Jones of New Mexico on prohibition. Senator Kirby of Arkansas demanded that the Senate should not waste its time in the consideration of matters like the official bulletin when more important subjects should be disposed of, and he wanted the universal training resolution disposed of immediately. Senator Jones of Washington moved that the New amendment, which provides for universal training for youths of 19 to 21, be laid on the table, the motion was lost by a vote of 35 to 32.

Senator Knox, however, took occasion to reply to Senator Kirby on the point that consideration of false reports in the official bulletin was important.

Senator Kirby demanded that some member of the Military Committee prove that the statements were false.

Senator Poindexter, although not a member of the committee, declared that the principal falsehood appeared in the declaration that hundreds of aircraft had been shipped to France when the fact is that only one has gone. The further claim of Senator Kirby that vast numbers of engines have been sent over brought the statement from Senator Hitchcock that 10 have been shipped.

This ended the bulletin incident, and Senator John Sharp Williams began a speech on the New amendment. He based his opposition to the amendment on the ground that he did not uphold the idea of universal military training, because the United States is fighting to end wars, fighting for peace, and for a condition of the world wherein thought of militarism was to be lost.

Senator Borah of Idaho opposed the amendment. He said: "If universal military training is worthy of the consideration of the Congress of the United States at this time, certainly the Congress should go far enough to prescribe the manner in which this training should be had, and make it obligatory.

"I would not hope, myself, to deal

with so important a matter by leaving entirely to the discretion of one who has been frank enough to state that he is opposed to its execution at this time. So, Mr. President, whether you view it as an advocate of universal military training or opposed to it, to my mind the amendment wholly fails to meet the situation as it should be.

"We have got to take care of our

industrial and agricultural interests as we go along, and we have already drained those two walks of life far beyond the point of safety. I see no reason why we should take the young men of 19 and 20, in this exigency, under these circumstances, away from the industries of life where they are absolutely needed in order to sustain the war quite as much as they are in the cantonments."

RAILWAY CHIEF COMMENDS CONTROL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—"Government operation of the railroads has been a blessing," said B. F. Yoakum, chairman of the board of directors of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, during a recent visit to this city.

Transportation was in its worst muddle, with a greater freight congestion than at any period in the history of the country when the Government assumed the obligation of operating the roads. It was the most severe winter in a dozen years. The roads could not be made in a day to do the work the government required, but transportation problems are gradually relaxing and the service is improving."

PUBLIC SPEAKING CONFERENCE ELECTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—As part of their war-work program 150 Camp Fire Girls from Arlington and Somerville will march in the Liberty Loan parade on April 6. Mrs. Marie G. Hayes, who has been identified with national Camp Fire Headquarters, will lead the girls. All Camp Fire Girls will help in pushing and selling the bonds as they have in the two previous campaigns. The Camp Fire Girls of Greater Boston will hold a patriotic exhibition in Mechanics Hall on April 20. This being the final day of the Liberty Loan Drive a special feature in regard to this is being planned.

H. G. WELLS QUALIFIES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Henry G. Wells, president of the Massachusetts Senate, was qualified for office as district attorney for Essex County by Governor McCall on Friday afternoon. He intends to retain his place as president of the Senate for the present, and possibly for the duration of the present Legislature, which is rapidly clearing up its docket.

Radical changes required in the preparation and use of foods as well as menus are not appreciated by those unfamiliar with cookery, Mrs. Gorham said, and this probably accounts for the criticism often heard. The substitute fats, flours and sweets necessitate an entire reconstruction of formulas used in pre-war days and many of which were used because considered economical. Housewives have been obliged to readjust their entire program of food serving. This has required the wisdom of an expert,

ing in favor of the traditional methods of teaching argument. Dr. Frederick Martin, director of speech improvement in New York City schools, spoke on speech improvement, pointing out the necessity for it as shown by the numbers of young men barred from officers' positions in the United States Army and Navy by reason of poor enunciation.

The question of changing the name of the organization with a view to attracting a larger membership and increasing the usefulness of the association was referred to a committee for consideration with instruction to report upon it next year. All officers were reelected. These include: President, W. H. Davis, Bowdoin College; vice-presidents, W. A. Neilson, Smith College, G. H. Browne and Nichols School; secretary, Miss C. B. Williams, Smith College; treasurer, C. H. Colchester, Simmons College; members of executive committee, A. T. Robinson, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and F. W. H. Stott, Andover Academy.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The senatorial campaign in Wisconsin, which started out with loyalty as the single issue, has degenerated into a bitter partisan contest, differing not at all from the ordinary political campaign. The real danger of the election next Tuesday of Victor L. Berger, Socialist, on a platform pledging withdrawal of American forces from France, or at least his rolling up so large a vote that Wisconsin will be further discredited in the eyes of her sister states, seems to have been forgotten while Republican and Democratic speakers attack each other.

Just now Republican speakers are centering their fire on Vice-President Marshall's speech at Madison, in which he said that the Republicans had made the issue in Wisconsin, and that the Republican candidate, no matter how pure and patriotic his purpose, was bidding for support of the pro-German sympathizers, seditionists and pacifists.

In reply, Congressman Lenroot said

that in the desperate attempt to make

this a Democratic war instead of an American war, Vice-President Marshall has been sent into the State to insult the citizenship and attack the loyalty of the Republican Party.

The plain truth, it is held, is that the Lenroot forces are making an active bid for the support of the La Follette men. Before the primary Mr. Lenroot declared that if James Thompson, La Follette candidate, were nominated, the Lenroot followers would support Mr. Davies, Democratic candidate, but now Mr. Lenroot very easily accepts the support of the La Follette wing of his party. Mr. Thompson has said that he is for Lenroot.

The Capitol Times at Madison, founded to give Senator La Follette an important Republican newspaper in the State, it is said, has declared for Mr. Lenroot. Just how far the La Follette men will be able to deliver the purely pro-German part of their vote to Lenroot is a question. There are still indications that a good part of it will go to Berger.

The man who holds the job over

which the riot started entered the

chamber and appealed to the Demo

crats to give up the fight, but they

would not listen to him.

Finally, after about an hour of the rump session, during which Governor Harrington was a spectator in the gallery, the leaders admitted they had no quorum, and adjourned after passing resolutions condemning the Repub

lican majority.

Governor Harrington, Democrat, had tried to force the House to recede from its attempt to eliminate the contested job, by threatening to veto a Republican ballot measure. He signed this just about midnight, on the understanding the Republicans would give in on the budget and pass it. It was then that the Republicans, their measure signed, forced adjournment, and the Democrats took charge of the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A House bill amending the Espionage Law to make it applicable to enemy alien women as well as men has been passed by the Senate without debate or a roll call. The House is expected to adopt minor amendments inserted by the Senate, thus obviating the necessity of sending the measure to conference. One of these amendments would exempt from the operation of the law American

LA FOLLETTE MEN TURN TO LENROOT

Wisconsin's So-Called Loyalty Campaign in Senatorial Contest Has Become a Trial of Strength Between Old Parties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—John E. Kinnane, United States District Attorney for Eastern Michigan, has been forced into a defensive position by criticism directed at his lack of action in the cases of aliens discharged from the national army and of alleged pro-German faculty men dismissed by the University of Michigan.

Officers of the intelligence section of the eight-fifth division at Camp Custer have issued statements denouncing Mr. Kinnane for not interning men declared to be "dangerous alien enemies" who had to be discharged from the army at the Battle Creek cantonment. When the War Department ruled that all aliens who so desired must be discharged, the intelligence officers sent complete records on all aliens in Camp Custer to the district attorney.

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FOUR BOSTON MEN FOR SCHOOLS' HEAD

Candidacy of Joseph B. Egan, Master of the Harvard School in Charlestown, for the Superintendency Is Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Joseph B. Egan, master of the Harvard School in Charlestown, is a candidate for the superintendency of the Boston public schools, it is announced today. This makes four Boston men who are prominently mentioned for the position and one from outside, Michael E. Fitzgerald of Cambridge. The contest wages over the probable election of Frank V. Thompson or Jeremiah E. Burke, both assistant superintendents. Representative business men of Boston and leading educators are known to be in favor of Mr. Thompson. Mr. Burke's candidacy is being furthered by the Suffolk County branch of the Catholic Federation, of which he has been president for a number of years, and allied interests.

The other three men are named chiefly as compromise possibilities. Although Assistant Superintendent Augustine L. Rafter has stated that he is positively not a candidate for the superintendency, it is believed that he may be asked to serve. Mr. Egan is backed by men who believe that a man who is in practical touch with conditions in the grades, yet is abreast of the educational thought of the times, is well suited to serve the interests of the schools. Mr. Egan is editor of Educational Standards, the official publication of the Boston schools, and has contributed to educational journals. In his own school he has developed a system of grading that is attracting favorable attention.

Mr. Fitzgerald was for years connected with the Boston school system, going to Cambridge several years ago, it is said, expressly for the purpose of getting in line for the Boston superintendency. He is favored by certain groups of teachers and others who base their claim chiefly on his ability as an organizer.

A meeting of the School Committee has been called for four o'clock on Monday afternoon at school headquarters on Mason Street, and it is expected that the question of a new superintendent will be brought up at that time. All are anxious to have the question settled, but it is possible that no conclusive action will be reached on Monday. The chairman, Judge Michael H. Sullivan, is still the uncertain factor, having given no indication of whom he favors for the position.

In a letter to the Boston School Committee by the School Voters League, the league urges the committee to make the appointment "wholly independent of special influence whether of party, sect or locality." The next decade will be one of great educational transformations, the letter goes on to say, and accordingly it is the duty of the educational authorities to place the schools under the leadership of a man who has the intelligence to forecast the requirements of the future, and the courage and intelligence to provide for them.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE COUNCIL CALLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The National American Woman's Suffrage Association, which had called a meeting of its executive council for April 18 and 19, in Indianapolis, cannot yet decide upon a definite program, owing to the uncertainty as to the time when the United States Senate will act upon the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

If the Senate shall have adopted the amendment enfranchising the women of the nation, the council will center its attention upon the ratification campaigns. If, however, the amendment situation is not satisfactory, it is believed the congressional elections scheduled for this coming autumn will receive special consideration. The Sixty-fifth Congress is through with the amendment so far as the House of Representatives is concerned, but the Senate has not yet acted upon it. One-third of the membership of the Senate will be chosen at the November elections.

"This council meeting will be the most important one in the history of our movement," said Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the association, in the call sent out to the delegates, urging that every state be represented.

The Indiana Suffrage Association will hold its state convention at Indianapolis just before the meeting of the executive council.

NEBRASKA DRIES SCORE A POINT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—Opponents of ratification of the national prohibition amendment in the State Senate on Thursday, undertook to prevent the matter from coming before that body during the session by introducing a resolution announcing as its policy for the session that no bill or joint resolution not included in the Governor's call be considered. The resolution went over under the rule until the next meeting of the Senate. Prohibition leaders got an adjournment of the Senate until Monday, and in the meantime will seek to bring pressure to bear to get the four votes needed.

In the meanwhile the House remains in session and will pass the joint resolution.

Governor Neville sent a negative to the House's request for all communications relative to the amendment he

had received from the national Secretary of State. He declined to send the original, but said he would send a copy or allow a committee of individual members to inspect the original. He added that he had not included ratification for reasons that were sufficient to himself, and that he had no intention of recommending it at this session.

The House passed its first bill repealing a law that requires the teaching of German in certain grade schools. In the Senate a constitutional amendment which will permit foreign-born persons to vote after three years residence in the State was introduced.

ORTHODOX FRIENDS PLEDGE SYMPATHY

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—In a peace message approved and just made public by the Philadelphia yearly meeting of the Orthodox Society of Friends, assurance of respect and sympathy "in all that they endure" was given to "fellow countrymen who are following the leadings of conscience into ways where we cannot be their comrades."

After reaffirming the declarations of the Quaker forefathers of 1660 that all wars are un-Christian, the message says:

"To our beloved country we affirm the deep loyalty of grateful hearts. We long to help her realize her noblest capacities as a great republic dedicated to liberty and democracy. But we believe that we best serve our country and all humanity when we maintain that religion and conscience are superior even to the state."

"To President Wilson we declare our appreciation of his steadfast and courageous effort to keep the aims of the United States in this great conflict liberal, disinterested and righteous."

"To our fellow-countrymen, who are following the leadings of conscience into ways where we cannot be their comrades, we give assurance of respect and sympathy in all that they endure."

The meeting also framed a letter to be sent "to all Friends of military age in camp and elsewhere."

In part it says:

"Our loving thought and tenderest sympathy go out to you all, whatever position you have thought it right to take. We feel unspeakable gratitude that the deep conviction for peace, which we have reaffirmed today, is finding living witnesses in those of you who are conscientious objectors."

DRY COMMISSIONER FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor CONCORD, N. H.—Rev. Jonathan S. Lewis, appointed by the Governor of New Hampshire as Commissioner to Enforce Prohibition when the State goes bone-dry on May 1, is a militant preacher. He is pastor of the Baptist church at Amherst, N. H., one of the oldest and most historic towns in northern New England. Mr. Lewis was born in Boston and pursued several occupations before he decided to enter the ministry. He attended the Newton, Mass., Theological Seminary and after several charges in Massachusetts, accepted a call to Amherst. In 1915 he was elected to the Legislature as a Republican and introduced the Lewis prohibition bill which provided for a repeal of the license law that had been in operation since 1903. The bill was defeated. In 1917 Mr. Lewis was reelected and he reintroduced the bill. It passed to take effect May 1, 1918. The bill provided that the duty of enforcing prohibition should be vested in a commissioner and without any solicitation on his part, Mr. Lewis has been appointed commissioner. The appointment is pleasing to the prohibitionists and the general prediction is that New Hampshire will be dry in 1918 under the supervision of Commissioner Lewis.

SENATOR OVERMAN TO PRESS HIS BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Overman gave notice in the Senate on Friday that he would ask immediate consideration of the Administration bill providing for the coordination and consolidation of the executive departments, together with the creation of such additional agencies as the President may deem advisable for the more efficient prosecution of the war.

The discussion of the bill on the floor of the Senate is expected to revive the controversy which marked the committee stage of the bill, where, after weeks of debate, it was reported by a vote of 11 to 7. The debate on the bill in the Senate will, no doubt, center around the advisability of conferring more powers in the executive branch of the Government.

TEN-PASSENGER SEAPLANE LAUNCHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SANTA BARBARA, Cal.—The launching of the 10-passenger seaplane by the Loughead Aircraft Company was especially notable through the revival of the ancient custom of releasing white pigeons as symbols of peace. Several of these doves returned, alighted on the plane, and were carried some distance to sea. In the ceremony water was substituted for wine, in honor of the dry navy. Mary Miles Minter officiated. The plane has several new features. Its weight is about two tons, and it lifts a ton additional. It has a speed of 90 to 100 miles. The 15-mile trip was made with seven passengers, breaking the coast record. The plane is soon to go on a flight to the naval aviation testing grounds at San Diego, 200 miles distant, expecting to carry a full complement.

Dearborn Hats SPRING MODELS
Sarah Jane Dearborn
100 Boylston St., BOSTON

VETERANS REGRET BORDER DECISION

Returned Soldiers Association Gives Out Resolutions on the Alien Question in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—That the delegates of the Great War Veterans' Association of Canada, who have been in conference with Sir Robert Borden and several of his colleagues this week, regret the inability of the Government to meet their views in regard to the enemy alien, is indicated in a statement given out here last night. The statement which covers the proposals made in regard to this matter and a resolution expressing regret that the Government was unable to accept them is as follows:

"The representatives of the Great War Veterans' Association, called to Ottawa at the request of the Government, presented the following resolution to the Premier: 'May it please you to hear and give consideration to the humble petition of this gathering of representatives of the Great War Veterans' Association of Canada, which follows:

"Whereas there are in Canada a great number of people of alien origin,

"Therefore, be it resolved, That it is our opinion that the aliens of enemy origin in our midst should be employed in work of national importance or in industries essential to the winning of the war under proper surveillance, and their employer, for the time being, made responsible for them, and that their earnings over and above an amount equal to the pay and allowances of a Canadian soldier be taken by the Government for war purposes, or failing their being employed, that such alien enemies be interned."

"Further, that measures be taken at once to make the Military Service Act applicable to all allied aliens in the same manner and to the same extent as to the citizens of Canada, either by negotiating the necessary treaties or conventions with the remaining allied countries upon similar lines, or the same as those provided for in the conventions recently adopted between the United States of America and Great Britain, or failing the obtaining of such treaties or conventions, that such allied aliens be forthwith given the option of enlisting voluntarily in the Canadian forces, or being deported to their country of origin, as is being done under the Alien Slacker Bill, just passed by an overwhelming majority in the House of Representatives at Washington.

"Further that no steps should be taken to call out the second or other class under the Military Service Act, or to return to France married men of the first contingent, Canadian Expeditionary Force, until the question of the disposition of the aliens has been settled in manner satisfactory to the citizens of Canada, and that we urge the Government to take up and deal with these questions without further delay."

"We respectfully beg to submit the following in addition to the foregoing:

"1. That no enemy alien shall any longer hold public office, and that all questions having to do with the alien be taken out of the hands of the provincial authorities and taken under federal direction.

"2. That the Canadian Government establish an alien registration bureau the same as obtained in Great Britain, in which every neutral, allied, and enemy alien shall be registered, so as to be used to the best advantage in the national service, and, moreover, that all aliens be compelled to wear a badge or token, prominently displayed, designating that he is an alien in his class.

"3. That all enemy alien newspapers or periodicals should be suppressed, or failing, it should then be insisted that all editorials be printed in English.

"4. That no person of alien birth, whether naturalized or not, shall be permitted to have in his possession any firearms of any description.

"5. Whereas, greater production of food is of vital importance, and whereas, especially in the western provinces, the farmers are laboring under a great disadvantage, owing to the unreliable conditions of alien labor; and whereas much hardship has resulted from frequent breaches of contract during harvest time, Therefore he is resolved that it is the opinion of this conference of Great War Veterans of Canada assembled, that a law be passed punishing with a heavy fine such breaking of contracts where it is shown that the employer has fulfilled his contract."

The Premier explained that the difficulties in the way of the Government taking such action were that they feared such action would lessen production in Western Canada by aliens, that representations made by organized labor to the Government were that they did not wish any such action, and further that the Government considered that this would be a serious breach of international law.

The delegation then presented the following resolution to the Premier:

"We, the delegates of the Great War Veterans' Association of Canada, having been called to Ottawa for the purpose of discussing matters of great importance relating not only to our association, and the soldier women of Canada, but likewise what is in our opinion the welfare of our country, laid before you, Sir, and your Cabinet, the vital question of the enemy alien.

"We regret that you cannot see your way to adopting any measures by which these people shall bear their

fair and proper proportion of the burden of this war, as suggested by us to you and your Cabinet, the reason being, as you stated to us, that organized labor is opposed to any such action.

"Therefore, before dispersing for our own respective districts throughout Canada, we respectfully point out to you that such decision of our Union Government, elected, as it was, with a majority of 70 members, by the soldiers' vote, the soldiers' women vote, and the patriotic women of this Dominion will be received with the greatest disappointment, and with consequences to our communities and districts where such aliens are in undue numbers which we view with the utmost gravity.

"As an association of returned soldiers, we, to the best of our ability and experience, have laid before you the conditions of this alien question as we know it exists throughout this country, an' it doing so consider our obligation as loyal citizens of Canada to have been faithfully carried out."

The statement concludes, "It is, however, the opinion of the delegation that they have made the Government realize the present danger of the alien and that the Government is seriously considering taking immediate action."

CANADIAN WAR PICTURES SHOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Objections of certain hotel proprietors to the so-called true name bill for hotels and lodging houses, which is now before the Massachusetts Legislature, is based upon an entirely erroneous construction of the proposed law, according to Edward T. Hartman, secretary of the Massachusetts Civic League. The hotel representatives, says Mr. Hartman, seem to take the attitude of being willing for the Legislature to enact the law, advocated by the Washington Government, "provided we consent to take the teeth out of it."

The bill would require guests at hotels or lodging houses to register their true names and addresses. Mr. Hartman declares the hotel men greatly magnify the results of this law when they go so far as to state that it would prevent Secret Service men, or representatives of the United States or other governments from stopping incognito at a hotel.

Such would not be the case in fact.

Mr. Hartman stated, in that these persons would be under national law or direction, and any hotel proprietor

would have a perfect right, under the proposed Massachusetts law, to make full allowance for such officials upon presentation of proper identification.

This, the chief objection of the hotel men, does not then, appear valid, especially since the strongest support

of the proposed law comes from no less source than the War and Navy

departments, which are working for the protection of the soldiers and sailors.

The pictures were taken by Capt. Ivor Castle, the official Canadian war photographer. They have been shown in various Canadian cities and at Washington and elsewhere in the United States. Commenting on the pictures when viewed in Washington, Secretary of State Lansing is reported as saying: "I only wish every American could see them."

All the pictures are enlargements by a new process from negatives four inches square. A number of them are 10 by 10 feet and the figures in them are life size. The Boston display is under the auspices of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. President Henry L. Harriman and other officers of the chamber viewed the pictures Friday, as did large delegations from the Fore River Shipyards, the Victory Plant at Squantum and the General Electric Company's plant at Lynn.

"Further that no steps should be taken to call out the second or other class under the Military Service Act, or to return to France married men of the first contingent, Canadian Expeditionary Force, until the question of the disposition of the aliens has been settled in manner satisfactory to the citizens of Canada, and that we urge the Government to take up and deal with these questions without further delay."

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TRUE NAME HOTEL BILL MISCONSTRUED

Secretary of Massachusetts Civic League Says Objections of Many Proprietors Are Based on Wrong Construction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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PECULIAR FARM PROBLEM IN SOUTH

No Labor Shortage, but a Lack of Men Qualified to Supervise the Workers—Those in Army Expected to Get Furloughs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—The agricultural South will make heavy demands upon the privileges given by the Dent law, which provides that men needed on the farms and plantations may be given furloughs from the army. The South is confronted with a peculiar farm problem. Whereas in other sections large farms and plantations are worked by white laborers who have become well skilled in the farm industry, the South is dotted with farms of another kind: farms which are classed as two-plow, or 10-plow or 55-plow farms, according to the equipment of men, agricultural implements and mules. These workmen are hired Negro laborers, for the most part, who act at the direction of skilled farm men, usually at the direction of the oldest sons of the owner of the farms. If not the sons of such owners, then the supervisors of labor have been young men secured by the plantation owner, in many instances absent from the farm during most of the season.

Commissioner J. J. Brown of the Department of Agriculture of the Georgia state government has received a mass of letters from soldiers who assert that the farms on which they were raised are now idle for lack of such supervision, and from farm owners seeking information as to the probable supply of skilled farm supervisors to be released during seeding and cultivating time from the military camps.

Here, as elsewhere, farm men have been attracted by higher wages into war industries and others of the workers have been taken into the army and navy. But here, as is not the case in other sections, the key men—the men upon whom rested the power of the remaining workers to produce crops—have been of that temperament which has sent them in multitudes to the recruiting stations.

"There is no farm labor shortage in the South," declared David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, in Atlanta March 19. This fact is borne out by the campaign for 8000 workers in the Boys Working Reserve being made in this State and by labor censuses taken by the state and federal labor bureaus here. There are men to work the farms even if calls must be made upon the cities to secure them, but, says Commissioner Brown of Georgia, these green laborers are ineffective without supervision.

It is declared in Georgia—and Georgia is a type of the entire South—that of 8488 men already sent into army camps, at least 50 per cent have been farm experienced. Of this approximately 4000 farmers, perhaps 2000 will be eligible, it is thought for furloughs to Georgia farms, where they will take charge of city men, school and college boys, and Negro workmen from both city and country to produce larger crops.

It has been estimated at Camp Gordon, the large army cantonment near Atlanta, that 5000 men out of 30,000 there, will ask for furloughs of 30 to 90 days so that they may work on the farms. These men include farmers from many southern states, as well as from Massachusetts, New York and New Jersey. They have been trained in military schools for many months, some of them for nearly two years. The Government does not contemplate sending them across the Atlantic for months, in some instances, and therefore they are to be permitted to return to the farms.

ALEXANDER SACHS ON JEWISH-RENAISSANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—Alexander Sachs, of the Federation of Zionist Societies, addressing the Canadian Club recently drew a bright picture of the future of the British Empire with a restored Jewish state in Palestine as a dependency. Though it might be a dark moment in France, the prospect was less gloomy when one looked at the front as a whole, as had been advised by Mr. Lloyd George. While the British were sustaining heavy blows in France, the British forces in Palestine had crossed the Jordan and were advancing, and it was in that area that the Germans had their highest hopes. Germany would be satisfied with a draw in the West if she could establish an empire in the East.

Mr. Sachs' subject was "Palestine and the Jewish Renaissance, In Its Relation to the British Empire." He said the Germans planned an empire of "plantations and barracks" in the East, which should include all the Muhammadan peoples. They were actuated by a lust of conquest and supremacy. The British, on the other hand, worked and fought for liberty and the right of small nations to develop their own genius. The British had carried out the forecast of the prophet that a friend would aid the Jews to reestablish themselves, and in doing so they had shown sagacity, as well as humanity, for a restored Palestine would be a bulwark to the Empire and a defense to Egypt and India.

EMBARGO ON AUTOMOBILES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—The automobile distributors of this Province are greatly disturbed over the report that the Federal Government is about to place an embargo on motor cars from the United States. It is pointed out that there is an investment of over \$9,000,-

000,000 in the automobile business in Manitoba. Thirty-seven hundred men, the majority of whom are heads of families, derive their support from it. The estimated duty on cars brought into Winnipeg during the past year is placed at over \$900,000. Outside Winnipeg there are over 700 garages and repair shops at various points through the Province. These employ about 2800 men, and represent capital investment to the amount of \$3,500,000. A. R. Leonard, representing the trade, is in Ottawa for the purpose of combating any restriction or embargo being placed on the cars from the United States. It has been pointed out by thoughtful people here who know that money could be more wisely spent than in buying pleasure cars, that in England since the early days of the war it is considered unpatriotic for anyone, however rich, to run an automobile for private pleasure.

AN AMERICAN IN SOUTH AFRICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DURBAN, South Africa—An American traveling in South Africa today finds much that resembles his own land and a great deal that is very unlike it. He is among people of his own race and tongue, though of a different nation and accent. He notes the great stretches of mountain and plain that bring to mind his own wide West, but he misses the prairie corn fields and the great expanses of waving grain. He finds, too, that traveling by rail is about as it was in the States during the sixties. He misses his Pullman and his "limited."

It seems odd to look out of his car

fighting fiercely with assagai and shield against the encroaching whites. They go about silently, barefooted, clad in short white garments bordered with red braid, always ready to respond with a grin and a military salute to a kindly word or smile. They make indifferent waiters, so the African hotel dining rooms are served by Malays and Indians. But the blacks only are allowed in the bedrooms of the guests. They are only a step removed from barbarism so they are honest.

In most South African cities the rickshaw is the favorite vehicle for intermural travel, as the street car lines are not common and the taxicab is practically unknown. Gasoline at \$1 a gallon cannot compete with the big black man's 10 cents a mile. The man-pulled rickshaw is an oriental invention originating in Japan, but now in general use throughout the East. A light, two-wheeled craft with a folding top and cushioned seat; a stout, long-winded fellow with prodigious calves gets between the shafts and away you go.

The rickshaw men in China and Japan are short and brown. In South Africa they are tall and black. The rickshaw has changed a little here also and is wide enough to carry two passengers. But the propeller himself when arrayed in all his glory is a sight to behold. He paints his bare legs white from knee to toe. He bedecks his body with gauds and trinkets and bands of beads. In his hand he carries a cow bell which he raps on his shaft to signal his coming and to invite patronage, for he is prohibited from soliciting fares or speaking to pedestrians. But his crowning glory is his headdress, which may be made of any fantastic thing that will wave or shake or glare. Feather dusters, ostrich plumes, the skins of beasts and the quills of birds are common, and the brighter and gaudier they are the more prestige they give their wearer. Overall does he prize the skull cap with widespread horns, sharpened, stained and polished till they fairly dazzle. A six-foot Durban rickshaw boy, black as night, caparisoned with feathers and plumes and with horns that would fit a Apache chief in war bonnet and paint feel like a mollycoddle.

With all his brave trappings and adornments he is not a lazy fellow nor is his job a soft one. Rain or shine, he must keep on the move, not being allowed to stop at will except to take on or off a passenger. He must keep his wheels turning be it ever so slowly.

The taxi chauffeur of other lands will bring you to your destination with greater speed and cost. He may in crowded streets occasionally treat you to a hairbreadth escape or a slice of adventure, but he is neither picturesquely ornate, docile, nor considerate. The Durban rickshaw boy, half savage as he seems, is all of them.

RECLAMATION WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

NELSON, B. C.—On behalf of the Kootenay and Creston boards of trade representations will be made to the British Columbia Government shortly with a view to getting the Kootenay flats in British Columbia and Idaho reclaimed. The project will involve heavy expenditure, but the results, it is claimed, will amply justify it. It has been in the air for many years, but the desire to provide suitable territory for a returned soldiers' land settlement has aroused more active interest in the movement lately. The feasibility of the scheme has been admitted by engineering experts who have reported upon it, and the unanimous feeling is that if it were proceeded with a considerable acreage, among the most fertile in the whole province, would be reclaimed for cultivation. The construction of a controlling dam that would prevent the undue rise in the water due to the snow on the Kootenay mountains melting is the chief engineering feature of the project. With this constructed, dredging and excavation could be proceeded with until complete reclamation had been effected. It has been estimated that the cost of this controlling dam would run into \$500,000 or \$600,000. This would be equivalent to a charge of \$6 or \$7 per acre, considered small in view of the benefits that would accrue, both in Idaho and British Columbia.

They further demand that the Military Service Act be made applicable to all aliens, either by negotiating necessary treaties with the allied countries similar to those existing between Great Britain, Canada and the United States, or that the allied aliens be given the option of enlisting with the Canadian forces or being sent back to the countries from whence they came. Neutral aliens, they contend, should become equally liable to their share of the responsibility of maintaining the country which enables them to enjoy British liberty. They demand, too, that neither the second nor any other class be called out under the Military Service Act, nor any married men of the first contingent be returned to France until the question of the disposition of the aliens has been settled in a manner satisfactory to the citizens of Canada.

GREAT WAR VETERANS DEMAND AS TO ALIENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The Great War Veterans, 5000 strong, paraded the streets and afterward held a big mass meeting in Massey Hall to protest against the promiscuous employment of aliens at high wages while Canadians are fighting in the trenches at \$1.10 per day. A resolution sent to the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, demands that "the alien of enemy origin in our midst should be employed in works of national importance or in industries essential to the winning of the war, under proper surveillance, that their employers be made responsible for them, and that their earnings over and above an amount equal to the pay allowance of a Canadian soldier be taken by the Government for war purposes, or, failing this, that such enemy aliens be immediately interned."

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DEMAND FOR FIXED RENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—The growing resentment at the advance in rents of dwellings has culminated in a resolution passed by the Regina branch of the Dominion Postal Association calling on the provincial government to fix rents. The government at present lacks authority to take such action as is desired.

PARK LAND FOR CULTIVATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTRÉAL, Que.—The Board of Control has granted permission to the Khaki League and to the Montreal Cultivation Committee to use certain park land and lots owned by the city for cultivation this summer.

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The

MUSIC

Symphony Concert

Special for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—In Symphony Hall on Friday afternoon, the Boston Symphony Orchestra presented its nineteenth program, with Albert Sand, clarinetist, appearing in a solo number. The selections comprised Cherubini's "Abencerrages" overture, Mozart's concerto for clarinet and orchestra, Rameau's ballet suite, arranged by Kretschmar, and Schumann's first symphony in B flat major.

The pieces chosen for this program are among the easier ones of the repertory, being the kind generally used at Boston Symphony Orchestra concerts for filling in the spaces around heavy numbers. Very often it has happened in recent seasons that such pieces have been played in a spirit of more or less careless improvisation. Schumann symphonies have even been played in a spirit of something like contempt.

As far as the performance of Friday afternoon was concerned, the condescending manner was absent. The simply scored "Abencerrages" overture and the judiciously arranged ballet suite from the old French works, "Acante" and "Platée," were played seriously.

Too seriously, did a listener here and there in the audience think? They were, indeed, played with needlessly large sonority, their thin instrumentation considered. But the protesting listener would only have to remind himself of what the training of the orchestra has been for the past 10 years, to understand that superiority of tone in its performance of old-school music is inevitable. Under the artistic discipline that has characterized the institution of late, little fishes must talk like whales; Cherubini and Rameau must sound like Bruckner and Strauss.

The performance of Mr. Sand in the clarinet concerto was exquisite in technical finish and persuasive in expression. The interpretation of the Schumann symphony was brilliant in execution and truthful in its setting forth of Schumann's moods.

BOSTON, Mass.—The Handel and Haydn Society, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor, gives its Easter concert tomorrow evening at Symphony Hall, presenting Gounod's "Redemption." The soloists will be Mme. Hudson-Alexander and Miss Whitcomb, sopranos; Miss Komaranski, contralto; Mr. Murphy, tenor; Mr. Cartwright, baritone; and Mr. Martin, bass. The proceeds of the concert will be devoted to the Y. M. C. A. war fund.

In a communication addressed to The Christian Science Monitor, Courtney Guild, the president of the Handel and Haydn Society, calls attention to the citizenship of Emil Mollenhauer, the conductor of the society. Mr. Guild in the course of the letter says:

"Emil Mollenhauer is an American citizen and was born in Brooklyn, N. Y. His father, born in Germany, and his mother, born in England, became American citizens over half a century ago."

"I make this statement in reply to numerous questions that have been asked recently in regard to the nationality of the conductor of the Handel and Haydn Society and the Apollo Club of Boston, as I am president of both organizations."

Guido Ciccolini, tenor, appears at the Boston Opera House on the afternoon of Sunday, March 31. He will sing Italian songs and arias, including selections by Scarlatti, Giordani, Donizetti, Bizet, Massenet, Debussy and other composers. He will be assisted by Pierre Henrotte, violinist; and Giuseppe Fabbri, pianist.

William E. Zeuch gives his twenty-fifth organ recital at Dr. Hale's church, Exeter and Newbury streets, on Sunday, at 12:15 o'clock p. m. Admission is free. The program is as follows:

Prelude to "Parsifal," Wagner; "In Springtime," Kinder; "Easter Morning," Matting; "Alleluia," Dubois.

The Sedalia Singers, a quartet of Negro young women from the Alice Freeman Palmer Memorial Institute, appear in Jordan Hall on the evening of Thursday, April 4, assisted by Roland Hayes, Negro tenor. Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins, the principal of the school, will make an address. The program includes Negro spirituals, part songs and solos.

Miss Bertha Barnes, contralto, appears with other artists at the Boston City Club on the evening of Thursday, April 4, presenting music by United States composers, including Cadman, Daniels, Townsend, Manney, Carpenter, Salter, MacDowell, Worrell, Platt, Spalding, Loud, Whelpley and Nevin. Performers associated with Miss Barnes in the program are Miss Hazel Clark, violinist; Harold Tripp, tenor; and Richard Platt and Wells Weston, pianists.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, giving its twentieth pair of concerts in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Friday, April 5, and the evening of Saturday, April 6, will present Dvorak's "New World" symphony, Debussy's nocturne, "Nuages," and Charpentier's "Impressions of Italy."

The Boston Symphony Orchestra appears at Sanders Theater, Cambridge, on the evening of Thursday, April 4, with Miss Alice Allen, pianist, assisting. The program comprises Mozart's symphony in E flat major, Chopin's second piano concerto in F minor, and Wallace's symphonic poem, "Villon."

Miss Avonelle Sanford, pianist, gives a recital in Steinert Hall on the evening of Monday, April 15. She will be assisted by Jacques Hoffmann, violinist, and Karl Barth, violoncellist.

Mme. Alice Sjöström, soprano, appears in Steinert Hall on the afternoon of Tuesday, April 9, with Richard

Hageman as her accompanist. She will present a group of old Italian songs, arias by Mozart, songs by American composers, Swedish folk songs and modern Finnish songs.

Leopold Auer, the violinist, will appear at Symphony Hall on Tuesday evening, April 9, assisted by Wanda Bogutka-Stein, pianist. His program is as follows:

Sonata for violin in A major, Handel; Andante, C major, and gavotte, E major; Bach; concerto, Nardini; sonata for violin in G major, Locatelli; serenade and valse, Haydn-Auer; chaconne, Vitali.

Miss Mildred Ridley, violoncellist, is announced by the New England Conservatory of Music to give a recital in Jordan Hall on Wednesday evening, April 10, assisted by Mrs. Martha Baird, pianist.

Miss May Peterson, soprano, is to assist in the performance of "The Children's Crusade," which the Cecilia Society is to give in Symphony Hall on the evening of Thursday, April 18. The other soloists are Miss Inez Barbour, Mrs. Charlotte Williams Hills, Miss Inez Barbour, Lambert Murphy and Willard Flint.

Emilio de Gogorza, baritone, appears in Jordan Hall, with Miss Helen Winslow as his accompanist, on the afternoon of Saturday, April 20. He will present the following program: "Cantabile di Tasso"; "Wher'er You Walk"; Handel; "Serenade"; Mozart; air from "Phèdre en Tauride"; Gluck; "Marine"; Lalo; "Chevaux de bois"; "Voici que le printemps"; Debussy; "Drink to Me Only"; Old English; "God Bless You, My Dear"; Edwards; "When Full Care"; arr. by H. L. Wilson; "Canto del Presidio"; Alvarez; "Noche serena"; Mexican folk song; "En calesa"; Alvarez; "Invictus"; Hump; "Where Go the Boats, Fell"; "The Pipes of Pan"; Elgar.

The performances which the Metropolitan Opera Company gives at the Boston Opera House the week of April 22 are divided into two subscription series as follows:

Series A—Monday evening, "The Prophet" (Mmes. Muzio and Matzenauer, and Mr. Caruso; Mr. Bodanzky conducting).

Wednesday afternoon, "Aida" (Mmes. Muzio and Matzenauer, and Mr. Moranconi conducting).

Friday evening, "Puritani" (Mmes. Barrientos and Amato; Mr. Moranconi conducting).

Saturday afternoon, "Samson and Delilah" (Mmes. Claußen and Messrs. Caruso and Chalmers; Mr. Monteux conducting).

Series B—Tuesday evening, "Tosca" (Mmes. Farrar and Messrs. McCormack and Scotti). Wednesday evening, "Rigoletto" (Mmes. Barrientos and Mattfeld and Messrs. Lazar, de Luca and Rother; Mr. Papi conducting).

Friday evening, "Madam Butterfly" (Mmes. Patti and Scotti; Mr. Papi conducting).

Saturday afternoon, "Samson and Delilah" (Mmes. Claußen and Messrs. Caruso and Chalmers; Mr. Monteux conducting).

The subscription sale is in charge of Fred E. Pond and is being conducted at the box office of the opera house. The prices of seats with war tax are \$1.10, \$1.65, \$2.20, \$2.75, \$3.30 and \$4.00 and \$5.00 for each performance. The price of boxes is \$55 for each performance.

A prospectus recently issued, reminds purchasers that mail orders, with checks or money orders made out to the Metropolitan Opera Company are filled in order of receipt.

MINNEAPOLIS NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—In another week the music season in Minneapolis, as far as the Symphony Orchestra is concerned, will belong to the past. For the last symphony concert, next Wednesday night, a program of semi-popular character has been prepared, and Mme. Galli-Curci will make her first appearance in Minneapolis. Without question the largest audiences of the season will greet her in this city and in St. Paul.

The last of the young people's concerts was given by the orchestra last Friday afternoon, when another program devoted to American compositions was presented. The numbers performed were Chadwick's two symphonic sketches, "Jubilee" and "Noel," and the rollicking ballade based on Burns' "Tam o' Shanter." Hadley was represented by the "Angelus" movement from his third symphony, and two movements from the geographical symphony "North, East, South and West."

Mr. Oberhofer's illuminating com-

mentaries on the "New England" school, to which these men belonged, served to emphasize the fact that there are a number of composers in the eastern part of the country, at least, who are maintaining a high standard in their attitude toward musical creation. The music played may not represent the very best in the hierarchy of sweet sounds; but there are optimism and naturalness, excellent orchestration and a refreshing freedom from the distressing cacophony frequently inflicted upon hearers under the pretext of modernism.

The penultimate Sunday concert produced little of particular distinction, with the exception of a charming little work by Mozart, played here for the first time. This composition, designated on the program as a concerto for oboe, is sometimes known and perhaps better known, as a qua-

rtet for oboe, violin, viola and cello; but the predominance of the oboe over the other instruments justifies its adaptation as a concerto for oboe.

The utility of the oboe in securing specific orchestral effects must be acknowledged; but it is rare indeed that one has an opportunity of hearing it in solo performance. Bruno Labate, solo oboist of the orchestra, gave a brilliant interpretation of the composition. This was particularly true of the rondo, which is plentifully besprinkled with virtuous passages of Mozartian clarity and blithesomeness. The artist presented the rondo in just the right spirit and with fine musicianship.

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BOSTON CONCERT CALENDAR

BOSTON, Mass.—Concerts are announced to be given in Boston, as follows:

March 30, Evening, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Albert Sand, soloist.

March 31, Afternoon, Boston Opera House—Guido Ciccolini, tenor.

March 31, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—Jascha Heifetz, violinist.

March 31, Evening, Symphony Hall—Gounod's "Redemption," Handel and Haydn Society.

April 1, Afternoon and Evening, Symphony Hall—Second performance of Bach's "St. Matthew" Passion, Townsend chorus and Boston Symphony Orchestra.

April 3, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—Ossip Gabrilowitsch, pianist.

April 4, Evening, Jordan Hall—Sedala Singers.

April 5, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra.

April 6, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—Leopold Auer, violinist.

April 6, Evening, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra.

April 7, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—Mme. Margaret Matzenauer, mezzo-soprano; and Frank La Forge, pianist.

April 9, Afternoon, Steinert Hall—Song recital by Mme. Alice Sjöström, soprano.

April 10, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra.

April 13, Evening, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra.

April 14, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra.

April 15, Evening, Steinert Hall—Miss Avotelle Sanford, pianist; assisted by James P. Johnson, violinist, and Karl Reinhardt, pianist.

April 18, Evening, Symphony Hall—Children's Crusade, Cecilia Society.

April 19, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra.

April 20, Afternoon, Jordan Hall—Emilio de Gogorza, baritone.

April 20, Evening, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra.

April 21, Evening, Symphony Hall—John McCormack, tenor.

April 26, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra.

April 27, Evening, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra.

April 28, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—Mme. Adelita Galli-Curci, soprano.

April 28, Evening, Symphony Hall—People's Choral Union.

CINCINNATI NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—Ossip Gabrilowitsch conducted the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra in its twelfth pair of concerts at the Emery Auditorium on March 22 and 23. Efrem Zimbalist was the soloist. The program was as follows:

"The Star-Spangled Banner"; symphony No. 1 in E major, op. 73, Faure; symphonic poem, "The Sirens"; op. 33, Glazunoff; concerto for violin and orchestra in A minor, Glazunoff; "Dance of Sylphs" and "Rakoczy March," from "The Damnation of Faust," Berlin.

At his appearance at the preceding pair of concerts, Mr. Gabrilowitsch won the enthusiastic approval of the public for his conducting. Mr. Zimbalist, taking part in the Glazunoff violin concerto, won great applause, to which he responded with performance of the Beethoven G major rondo.

The conductor at the next concerts of the Cincinnati Orchestra will be Eugene Ysaye, who has been mentioned as likely to be chosen next year to take regular charge of the concerts.

POWER PLANT COMPLETED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOLEDO, O.—The new Toledo power plant, costing \$3,000,000, has begun operations. Three buildings of reinforced concrete steel and brick construction, furnished with the most ingenious apparatus, have been erected, equipped with a turbine engine which will generate 20,000 kilowatts, or 30,000 horsepower, for the lighting of Toledo homes and the operation of hundreds of Toledo industries.

NEXT WEEK'S ADDRESSES

Sunday

George H. Blodder, "America's Interest in the Remaking of the Map of Europe," City Hall, Bridgewater, 4 p. m.

Charles Fleischer, "Some Aspects of the World War," Colonial Theater, Brockton, 4 p. m.

Anton H. Hanania, "Jerusalem and Its Vicinity," Clinton Public Library, 3 p. m.

Monday

Frank B. Riley, "International Northwest," Pilgrim Hall, 3 p. m.

Tuesday

Park Pressey, "Historic Homes of New England," Wilder Hall, 2:30 p. m.

Wednesday

Frank C. Hersey, "The Production of a Play," Boston Public Library, 8 p. m.

Saturday

The Rev. Abraham M. Ribbahn, "Can Humanity Be Civilized?" Unitarian Hall, 3 p. m.

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AMUSEMENTS

SYMPH

TRADE CONDITIONS AT CLOSE OF WAR

Ability of American Business to Meet Demands Forecast by Commerce Bureau Chief

Special for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Expressing confidence in the ability of American business to meet the needs of war time, Burwell S. Cutler, chief of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, assured New England exporters, bankers, credit men and transportation experts at a dinner of the Boston Export Round Table in the Boston City Club Friday night, that without undue preparation at present, the period of reconstruction will find business in the United States prepared to meet any overseas competition.

"We need have no fear of what any competitor may accomplish to our disadvantage by legislation or by organization prior to the actual declaration of peace on all sides. Conditions are such that a policy adopted today will probably be discredited tomorrow, or found useless," said Mr. Cutler.

"While there has been a great deal of talk in Europe about plans and schemes for promoting trade when peace is made, very little governmental action has really been taken, for the reason that it is a very difficult matter to take action under present conditions. On the other hand," said Mr. Cutler, "a glance at legislation proposed in our own Congress shows a discernment of trade necessity that cannot be denied. I refer to the Trade-Mark Bill, where a product true to specifications may bear, under rules prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce, a distinctive mark for recognition abroad. Let me also mention the Foreign Exchange Bank, which it is proposed to place under the direction of the Federal Reserve Board, and don't overlook the bill establishing the right of seaport towns to declare themselves free ports under conditions laid down by the Secretary of Commerce."

Mr. Cutler said that as a trade-promoting agency the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce was equal if not superior to the corresponding organizations abroad. The exporters present were urged to utilize more fully the economic laboratory which the bureau has built up during the last six years.

"You may look upon your Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as the headquarters for American business. Our success will be proportionate only to the use which you make of us, and I may state confidently that the Department of Commerce will receive from Congress funds and authority to exercise its functions up to the very limit of your requirements, long as you let them be known with the positive voice of people who have the right to command us."

"I myself have supreme faith in the genius of our commercial public to use good common sense in the contemplation of after-the-war trade. You cannot make me believe that the sturdy figures who have in the last 50 years won a place for us as one of the three or four greatest world powers will ever be stamped into fear or uncertainty on account of what competition will do. When reconstruction is actually at hand the American business man will find perfectly normal ways of holding his own in every market of the world without recourse to any selfish national schemes designed to hoodwink our commercial brethren abroad. Indeed it may be assumed that our trouble will be one chiefly of satisfying the tremendous demand for our goods both at home and abroad."

**GERMAN SOCIALIST
ON BOLSHEVISM**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—Col. F. Minden Cole, who has returned to Montreal for a brief holiday, after nearly three years in active service with the Canadian forces, expresses the greatest confidence in the outcome of the struggle in France, declaring that he wishes he could imbue the people of this country with the morale of the troops at the front. The attack has not been so violent as had been expected, he says, and despite the enormous masses of Germans that are being sacrificed he asserts that, with the Americans' daily increasing strength being added to that of the Allies, there is no doubt of the outcome. Colonel Cole attaches little significance to the big gun reported to be shelling Paris from a distance of 76 miles. He declares that such a weapon is within the range of possibility of artillery construction, but that its cost would be almost prohibitive, especially as it could not long stand the wear of constant firing. He thinks it is intended to weaken the morale of the Allies.

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TORONTO, Ont.—The Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway report, tabled in the Legislature, covering the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1917, shows the net earnings of the road to be \$516,700.56, as against \$528,705.46 in 1916, and \$210,538.63 in 1915. The total operating revenue was \$2,331,905, and the operating expenses \$1,881,296, leaving a net operating revenue of \$450,609.50. The total mileage operated by the commission was 459.48, the net revenue per mile being \$1096.72, decrease of \$238.75 compared with 1916, and an increase of \$505.08 compared with 1915. Since operations began on this road, the payroll has increased from \$216,119 in 1915 to \$273,567. In 1917 the passengers carried totaled 499,759, an increase of 14,000 over the previous 12 months, the increase being attributed to the through traffic on the "National" trains between Toronto and Winnipeg, which for some time have been running tri-weekly.

There can be, it is true, no doubt that the German negotiators by the manner in which they robbed of its value their declaration of Dec. 25, 1917, concerning the right of self-determination of the people in the occupied Russian territories, by their declaration of Dec. 27, 1917, contributed in no small measure to the prolongation of the negotiations, and, what is worse, created the impression abroad that the obstacle to peace lies with the German Government alone. At the same time it would be a violation of historical fact not to be willing to recognize that, even without the incident of Dec. 27 and the regrettable attitude of the German negotiators during the period that followed, a treaty of peace with the representatives of the Petrograd Government would not have been attained, in that these latter have left it in no doubt that they were intent on employing the period of the armistice not for the conclusion of peace, but rather for the carrying of revolution into the territory of the Central Powers. . . . As the European revolution has failed to break out, the negotiations have been broken off beforehand.

"In the interests of suffering humanity, that is deeply to be regretted, for even though the state of war be declared at an end by the one party, it nevertheless continues to be latent, and may become acute at any moment. . . . For this reason the Russian

VOTE OF WOMEN IN THE PRIMARIES

Louisiana Woman Given Credit
For Idea of Granting Privilege
as Substitute For Full Suffrage

Special for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Credit for originating the idea of giving women the primary vote, as a substitute for the seemingly unattainable granting of full suffrage, is reported by Mrs. Ida P. Voyer, chairman of the press committee of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, as to have been recently given by Miss Alice S. Ellington, who was president of the Woman Suffrage Association in Arkansas last year when that State passed the Woman Suffrage Primary Bill, to Miss Kate M. Gordon, chairman of the Era Club's legislative committee in Louisiana. It seems that in 1912 Miss Gordon caused a bill to be presented that would amend the constitution by striking out the word "male." Then after facing all the time-worn objections, Miss Gordon offered as a substitute a bill allowing women to vote in the primaries. But Arkansas, not Louisiana, last year took the honor of being the first to give women the special privilege of the primary.

It was realized that the southern states would probably hesitate a long time before granting full polling privileges to women, so that the primary was proposed. And, according to suffrage leaders, this almost amounts to the full halting power, inasmuch as that is where the nominations are made with almost absolute assurance of election because of a sure Democratic majority. In passing, it might be noted that the southern women's vote will doubtless swell to huge proportions the Democratic majority in those states.

The facts were given by Mrs. Voyer directly following the event, on Tuesday, of the passage by the Texas Legislature of the bill granting primary suffrage to women, which thus permitted suffrage leaders of the United States to change the color of Texas on their "victory map" to white. When this bill passed the Texas Senate by a pretty margin, many thought it was a complimentary vote, that the House would annihilate it, and the Governor oppose it. But the House and then the Governor gave affirmation. So that on June 26 of this year the women of Texas step into the full privilege of the primary vote.

The story which is now told by the "victory map" of the Woman Suffrage Association is: 12 states, full suffrage; 2 states, primary suffrage; 2 with presidential suffrage; 3 with presidential and municipal; 2 with municipal suffrage in charter cities; 1 with municipal suffrage; 14 with school, bond or tax, and the remaining 12 with unencroached-upon man suffrage.

CANADIAN COAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—T. Duff-Smith, fuel expert of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, stated that 70 per cent of the operators working in Western Canadian coal mines were Germans and Austrians, drawing a wage up to \$15 and \$16 a day, in the course of an address delivered last week before the Canadian Credit Men's Association. At the present time Canada sends \$6,000,000 annually to Pennsylvania for hard coal. It is expected that the American hard coal will be unobtainable in the Dominion at any price next season. Mr. Duff-Smith asserted that there is sufficient fuel in the western provinces to supply all Canada. There are 85,000 square miles of coal, but the mines must be kept working all summer in order to get the coal out, and it must be ready for shipment at a time when the railroads are not working at high pressure to handle the transportation of the crop. The only coal found on the prairies, the lecturer explained, is the inferior grade seen as lignite, and locally as Souris. It is not minded, but stripped from the surface. While deficient in heat calories, it is capable of yielding chemicals of commercial importance, and

the residue when these chemicals have been extracted can be compressed into briquettes which are nearly equivalent to hard coal in fuel value. As soon as the foothills are reached the sub-bituminous coal appears, which is known as Galt or Lethbridge. This is a valuable kind of coal, its freedom from sulphur giving it a marked superiority over most American mines.

WOMEN'S POSITION IMPROVED IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—The way in which the position of women has altered for the better during the war is the subject of an article in Le Journal by Helene Miropolsky, advocate at the Paris Court of Appeal. In a few years, feminism, she declares, has made the advance of half a century. Only yesterday woman's suffrage was discussed on a purely theoretical basis, while today the position has been won, and the English House of Lords, a bulwark of conservatism, had just sanctioned the inclusion of a large section of women in the electorate. In America the State of New York had adopted woman's suffrage and if France, owing to her tradition and temperament, was behind them, she was, all the same, moving slowly in the same direction, while some of her well-known public men were publicly pledged to bring women's suffrage to pass. It seemed a curious paradox, she writes, that the war should have so increased the prestige of women. When, at the beginning of August, 1914, the men had departed in a mass for the frontiers of the country, it seemed as if the women had become less important, having, apparently, little to do but to stay at home with their anxieties and sorrows, and yet this same war had done more to promote the social equality of the sexes than 50 years of propaganda.

The reason of this, the writer considers, is that the war has tended to become less and less a matter of pitched battles and more and more a struggle between economic and industrial, as well as military, forces; a gigantic duel between collectively organized nations in which women have had an eminent part to play.

While men had sacrificed their all on the battlefield, the industrial and agricultural labor of the women had maintained the armies, and spared the country that crisis of production which would otherwise have been disastrous. It was difficult to calculate the exact extent to which women's work had supplemented that of men in the country and in the retail trades of the towns, but on the other hand the new industries, and above all the munition works, had raised up an army of women workers whose achievements could be estimated. This army had developed with a wonderful rapidity. In 1915 it was still in its infancy, by the end of 1916 it numbered 300,000 women, and by May, 1917, it counted 684,000 workers in its ranks. If, to this number were added the 150,000 women employed in the different war administrations, and the 32,000 employed on the railways, without counting those working on the omnibuses, trams, and underground, it would be seen that approximately half a million women had been added to the ranks of the nation's workers. This revolution implied an immense change in the life of the nation; the war, generally speaking, had liberated women. It had set them free from certain ancient prejudices by opening to them callings hitherto closed against them. How surprising, Helene Miropolsky claims, to find that they possessed an almost unlimited capacity for adapting themselves to new conditions! Among the advantages of this experience the writer hopes that the disappearance of starvation wages for women may be chronicled, but above all their participation in the general work has brought them into closer unity with the life of the nation and with what she calls the great rhythm of public life. On the other hand she considers that the welfare of the children has been compromised, not to speak of the traditional family life, and she thinks that there is a problem to be solved with regard to home life and this new industrialization of women. What will be needed tomorrow, she considers, is a great charter of feminine labor.

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Bolsheviki must be told quite distinctly that their hope of a speedy and forcible revolution in Germany is a delusion. They are making the mistake of applying the Russian shibboleth to German conditions, which from a political, economic, and cultural point of view are almost a hundred years in advance of the Russian. There is simply no soil in Germany for Bolshevik revolutionary methods.

"It must, however, be quite openly and unambiguously affirmed that we as Social Democrats condemn most severely these forcible methods of the Bolsheviks. Although in the effort to discredit the Socialist régime in Russia much that is untrue and exaggerated is reported in the bourgeois press concerning Bolshevik atrocities, yet there remains true so much that is to be condemned that we have every reason openly and unreservedly to disassociate ourselves from it in the interests of the Social Democratic Party. Socialism cannot be established on bayonets and machine guns. If it is to have permanence and staying power it must be realized by democratic means. A necessary preliminary to that end is that economic and social conditions are ripe for the socialization of society. Were that the case in Russia the Bolsheviks would doubtless be able to secure the support of a majority of the nation. As it is not the case, they have established a rule of the sword more brutal and ruthless than that which existed under the Tsarist régime. . . . What the Bolsheviks are pursuing in Russia is neither socialism nor democracy; it is rather the most violent form of Putschism and anarchy. Hence we must draw a thick, visible line of demarcation between the Bolsheviks and ourselves."

LARGE QUANTITY OF RICE USED FOR SAKE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Following receipt of information that the President had signed an executive order making Honolulu and the rest of the island of Oahu dry, it was announced that more than \$200,000 is invested in the two local Japanese sake breweries. These breweries use 70 bags of rice each per day, or a total of more than 20,000 bags a year. This rice is imported from Japan.

COLONEL COLE CONFIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—Col. F. Minden Cole, who has returned to Montreal for a brief holiday, after nearly three years in active service with the Canadian forces, expresses the greatest confidence in the outcome of the struggle in France, declaring that he wishes he could imbue the people of this country with the morale of the troops at the front. The attack has not been so violent as had been expected, he says, and despite the enormous masses of Germans that are being sacrificed he asserts that, with the Americans' daily increasing strength being added to that of the Allies, there is no doubt of the outcome. Colonel Cole attaches little significance to the big gun reported to be shelling Paris from a distance of 76 miles. He declares that such a weapon is within the range of possibility of artillery construction, but that its cost would be almost prohibitive, especially as it could not long stand the wear of constant firing. He thinks it is intended to weaken the morale of the Allies.

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"In the interests of suffering humanity, that is deeply to be regretted, for even though the state of war be declared at an end by the one party, it nevertheless continues to be latent, and may become acute at any moment. . . . For this reason the Russian

FARM NEEDS CHECK ALL PUBLIC WORK

Kansas League of Municipalities
Decides to Render All Possible Aid to Crop Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—A halt on all public improvements except those of absolute necessity in the cities of Kansas has been called for the duration of the war. No paving, no sewer construction, no water extensions or similar municipal improvements are to be carried on within this State until the war is ended, unless it is a matter of public necessity. This is the ruling of the Kansas League of Municipalities, an organization of city officials embracing practically every town and city in the State.

The object of the curtailment of improvement work is to furnish labor for the farms of the State. The action was asked by the farmers and stockmen who have been seeking additional helpers, and who could go to the cities and see hundreds of men laying pavements, building sewers or doing other improvement work. The crops must be handled during the crop season, and the farmers urged that the improvement work could wait, at least until the crops were out of the way.

The bond market has caused some curtailment of municipal improvements, in addition to the decision of the city authorities. The sale of the Liberty bonds at 4 per cent and without any taxes assessed against the income has caused a big jump in the interest rates on city securities. Kansas municipal bonds cannot be taxed for any purpose in Kansas, but when held outside the State they are subject to taxation. The sale of the Liberty bonds at 4 per cent has forced the cities to raise their interest rates from 4 to 5, and in the case of the smaller cities to 5½ per cent. This has had the effect of reducing the public improvement plans to some extent.

While men had sacrificed their all on the battlefield, the industrial and agricultural labor of the women had maintained the armies, and spared the country that crisis of production which would otherwise have been disastrous. It was difficult to calculate the exact extent to which women's work had supplemented that of men in the country and in the retail trades of the towns, but on the other hand the new industries, and above all the munition works, had raised up an army of women workers whose achievements could be estimated. This army had developed with a wonderful rapidity. In 1915 it was still in its infancy, by the end of 1916 it numbered 300,000 women, and by May, 1917, it counted 684,000 workers in its ranks. If, to this number were added the 150,000 women employed in the different war administrations, and the 32,000 employed on the railways, without counting those working on the omnibuses, trams, and underground, it would be seen that approximately half a million women had been added to the ranks of the nation's workers. This revolution implied an immense change in the life of the nation; the war, generally speaking, had liberated women. It had set them free from certain ancient prejudices by opening to them callings hitherto closed against them. How surprising, Helene Miropolsky claims, to find that they possessed an almost unlimited capacity for adapting themselves to new conditions! Among the advantages of this experience the writer hopes that the disappearance of starvation wages for women may be chronicled, but above all their participation in the general work has brought them into closer unity with the life of the nation and with what she calls the great rhythm of public life. On the other hand she considers that the welfare of the children has been compromised, not to speak of the traditional family life, and she thinks that there is a problem to be solved with regard to home life and this new industrialization of women. What will be needed tomorrow, she considers, is a great charter of feminine labor.

WHEAT ACREAGE INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Wheat acreage has been increased 30 per cent this year, according to reports of field agents to John H. Page, State Commissioner of Agriculture. Mr. Page reports an increase in acreage of other food crops and a corresponding decline in cotton acreage.

FERRY SERVICE RESUMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

SAULT STE MARIE, Ont.—The ferry service between the two Soos has resumed its regular schedule, the Algonquin being the first to break through the ice.

CLOSED SCHOOL BUILD

JUDICIAL SYSTEM CHANGE DISCUSSED

California to Vote on Constitutional Amendment Which Would Put Judiciary in the Hands of the People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The movement for judiciary reform in California, which has been in progress for some time, has succeeded in having placed upon the ballot for the coming election a constitutional amendment which, if passed, will revolutionize the present judicial system. The proposed amendment provides that "the judicial power of the State shall be vested in the Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, in a Supreme Court, and in such other courts as the Legislature by general law (subject to the referendum) may establish." In other words, the whole judicial system under this proposal, with the exception of the court of impeachment and the Supreme Court, would exist by virtue of action by the Legislature or the people, instead of by constitutional provision.

At a discussion of the proposed legislation at a recent meeting of the Bar Association of San Francisco, J. F. Sullivan, president of that organization, characterized the pending amendment as the most important measure that had been submitted to the people since the State Constitution was adopted in 1879. Arguments in favor of the proposed amendment were presented by Prof. Orrin Kip McMurray of the department of law of the University of California, who based his support of the measure on the ground that it is similar to the judiciary article of the Federal Constitution. He said that, as the Legislature is subject to the will of the people, no harm could come from leaving the question in its hands.

Opposition to the proposed amendment was led by Edward F. Treadwell, who said that if the amendment were adopted the Legislature could abolish all existing courts, except the Supreme Court, and could "even change the composition, term, compensation and jurisdiction of that court. The district courts of appeal could be entirely abolished," he said. "The election of judges, now guaranteed by the Constitution, could be abolished, as well as constitutional checks on judicial action."

SWITZERLAND'S BREAD AND COAL SUPPLY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland—Bread and coal—these two words, writes a Swiss economist, sum up the economic crisis of the federation. He admits that there is a shortage of a hundred other things, but given enough coal and breadstuffs, the general situation would be tolerable. But when bread, the staple food, and coal, the indispensable and first necessity of all modern production and transportation, begin to fail, the situation becomes unbearable and may end any day in a great catastrophe.

The whole trouble arises in the changes which the war has brought in the sources of Switzerland's supplies of bread and coal. Before the war wheat was imported from six different countries: Russia, the United States, Canada, Rumania, the Argentine, and Germany. In 1916 only two of these were left—the United States and the Argentine, and now the last-named has, in a measure, dropped out also. The United States sent Switzerland in 1916 540,000 tons of wheat, or some 11,000 tons more than the total imports from all countries in 1913. This is the more remarkable as the federation is a comparatively new buyer of American wheat, never having taken any before 1909.

It must be admitted that the Swiss grain trade had been at considerable pains not to be left entirely dependent upon one source of supply, but had decentralized its purchases over different parts of the globe, so as to be prepared for any crisis. But with such a war as that of today nobody had ever reckoned. The present situation is the most unfavorable for Switzerland which could possibly be conceived. All her chief sources of supply, with the single exception of the Argentine, are engaged in war. The two greatest exporters, Russia and Rumania, are entirely cut off from the federation, and Germany which exported very little wheat, now needs it all for her own consumption. Canada, who in 1910 and 1912, was the largest overseas shipper, has now enough to do to supply the needs of Great Britain.

Practically therefore only the United States and the Argentine now remain, and the latter's supplies are very limited. Hence everything depends upon the United States. It would seem that the dependence upon the United States, and to some extent also on the Argentine, is likely to continue, for there is no likelihood of Switzerland having six great wheat treasures to draw from again for very long time. But the situation, though serious, is by no means hopeless, so long as the United States furnishes the quantity of grain to which she has agreed. Unless complications arise, enough wheat ought to be forthcoming to enable the present moderate bread-ration to be maintained.

For more serious and difficult, however, is the coal situation. Switzerland, before the war, depended chiefly upon one country for her coal—Germany. France, Belgium, and England sent some, but their total exports were barely 2% per cent of Germany's. Now the Belgian coal-fields have passed into the hands of the Germans, and France cannot send any quantity of

coal worth mentioning. Ten years ago Switzerland had had to reckon with the possible stoppage of German coal imports and made some arrangements for getting coal from England. Now, of course, this is out of the question, and Switzerland is absolutely unable to find any other source of supply than Germany. Until 1916 there was no particular shortage of coal, but in 1917 Germany's exports were barely two-thirds of those in 1913, and further restrictions in coal consumption must be made.

MIRO BOGINOF ON ITALO-SLAV UNITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

ROME, Italy.—A significant indication of the changed attitude shown in some circles in Italy toward the Jugo-Slav question is the publication by the Idea Nazionale of the views expressed by Miro Bogino, an ardent worker in the Tzeccho-Slovak cause, at present living in Geneva. The nationalist organ formerly maintained an uncompromising opposition to the Jugo-Slavs and evinced considerable hostility toward the friendly attitude shown to that people by some of the Italian press. Miro Bogino emphasized the friendly regard entertained by the Tzeccho-Slovaks for Italy and their admiration for the Italian risorgimento. Up till the present time, however, when he trusted that Italy was prepared to fulfill her work of liberation, he had had some fears that she was going to repeat the mistake she made in France, partly by the action of Napoleon III, but above all by that of the general assembly under Thiers and his successors, in their attitude toward the Italian risorgimento. At that time the (Roman) Catholic tradition of the French people prevented French policy from freeing itself sufficiently from the Vatican to enable it to establish really friendly relations between France and the new Italy; with the result that Italy was thrown into the Triple Alliance. He saw, the Tzeccho-Slovak politician declared, certain analogies in these circumstances, but he would like to think that Italy was fully conscious where her interests lay in her war and after-war policy, and that she had decided to put herself at the head of the oppressed nations of Austria-Hungary who were struggling for their national independence.

Mr. Bogino declared that the preservation of Austria-Hungary as a state, minus certain territory, would bring about a worse situation than that existing in the past. Vienna and Budapest would make every effort to reconquer their lost influence on the Adriatic and would receive powerful support from Germany, who, driven out from the north by England, would try to find her safety valve in the direction of the Adriatic. It should be the task of Italy, he said, together with the oppressed nationalities in the monarchy, to convince the world that Austria-Hungary was the accomplice and not the victim of Germany. It must be shown, too, that any reform of that state was impossible, and what dangers would arise from the various projects for establishing autonomy for the different peoples.

The territorial problems existing between Italy and the Jugo-Slavs, such as that of Dalmatia, could be solved, he believed, more easily than was generally considered. Italy, in possession of a friendly hinterland, would have her communications with Rumania and Bohemia assured to her. She was well qualified, Mr. Bogino said, to carry out an economic and cultural mission in the Balkans, and to become, so to speak, a Balkan power. Austria-Hungary had also wished to become a Balkan power, but the methods she had employed had led to this war. Russia, Austria's chief rival in the Balkans, was out of the field, possibly permanently so, and the Central Empires were trying to establish themselves definitely there. At the beginning of the present year the Hungarian Minister for Commerce, Mr. Stezereny, had allowed some of the reasons for their efforts in this direction to appear. According to him, Germany was to reserve the sphere of the Balkans entirely for Austria, while Austria-Hungary undertook to guarantee for Germany the means of communication—railways, and the waterways, and the ports of the Adriatic—thus assuring her a direct route to Asia Minor and Africa without interference from England.

Mr. Bogino spoke of the practical results which might follow from the cooperation of Italy and Bohemia. He described the enthusiasm with which Tzeccho-Slovak emigrants from America had landed in France to join the Tzeccho-Slovak army. His fellow countrymen would, he said, continue to ask that they might also form part of an army which should fight on the Italian front—and there were the Tzeccho-Slovak prisoners in Italy. The right and immediate solution of this problem constituted one of the points of departure for prompt anti-Austrian cooperation.

GIRLS FOR FARMS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—"We are willing to work outdoors on the farms of Manitoba, but we won't go to work in the farm kitchens," several girls told J. A. Bowman who is registering the teen old boys in the S. O. S. (soldiers of the soil) movement. "We will do the same work as the boys and we want to wear the same kind of uniforms," one of the number continued. "We want to work in the fields." These are the first girls to volunteer as privates in the "soil army."

RETURNED SOLDIERS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—Three trainloads of men, members of Canada's "Originals," have reached Winnipeg for a three months' furlough after three years of hard fighting on the fields of Flanders and France.

DEFENSE COUNCILS IN VARIOUS STATES

Authority Which Is Enjoyed by Organization Is Defined According to the Rules Under Which They Were Formed

Other articles upon this subject have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of March 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Committee on Public Information shows in its national service handbook that the councils of defense or other similar organizations in the various states may be considered practically in three groups. In some states, that is, the organization consists of volunteer workers, in others appointments have been made by the Governor of the state, while in a third group the Legislature has expressly created a body.

The American Defense Society gives this warning:

"Every German or Austrian in the United States, unless known by years of association to be absolutely loyal, should be treated as a potential spy. Be on the alert. Keep your eyes and ears open. Take nothing for granted. Energy and alertness may save the life of your son, your husband or your brother. The enemy is engaged in making war in this country, in transmitting news to Berlin and in spreading peace propaganda as well as lies about the condition and morale of American military forces. Whenever any suspicious act or disloyal word comes to your notice communicate at once with the police department or with the local office of the Department of Justice."

Maine Organization

Public Safety Committee Has Charge of Civilian War Activities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Me.—The Maine Committee of Public Safety, the second state in the Union to form such an organization after war was declared, has had four-fold results from its labors. Governor Milliken named 100 men in the state to constitute this committee. It has charge of nearly all civilian activities in Maine in connection with the war. The expenses of the committee are met by the \$1,000,000 emergency appropriation bill passed by the Maine Legislature in 24 hours after war had been declared.

The executive committee, as far as possible, has its principal activities under a department head, or subcommittee. For instance, all the work in connection with food production is under the immediate supervision of a committee, while other phases of the work, such as food conservation, publicity, military affairs, legislative work, women's division, four-minute men, commercial economy and other branches are similarly handled. Each particular branch which is of enough importance has one of the members of the executive committee to assist, and to help in concentrating the subject matter.

Each county also has an organization, at least to the extent of a chairman and secretary, and the general plan is carried down to each town and even to the wards of the larger cities. The executive committee in no sense curtails or hampers the town committees by limiting the subjects which a town may handle, as this depends on the judgment of the local committees. A complete roster of the county and town organizations is kept at the headquarters of the general committee and the headquarters are in the James G. Blaine mansion.

Mrs. Frederick P. Abbott of Sacramento, former president of the Maine Federation of Women's Clubs, is in charge of the women's division and has an office at the State House. A large amount of data relating to the various subjects has been tabulated and is all ready to be used in case of emergency along any lines. Much stress has been laid on food production and conservation and many meetings and conventions have been held. Through the efforts of this committee, also, many slackers and alien residents have been located.

Organization in Idaho

Powers of Council May Be Summed Up in the Word "Advisory"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BOISE, Id.—The powers of the State Council of Defense of Idaho can be summed up in one word, "advisory." Is the statement of T. A. Walters, Attorney-General of Idaho, when asked to state definitely the powers which were given that body in Idaho. He further said:

"It is part of the National Council of Defense, but then that is also only advisory. The Idaho Council was organized to cooperate with the national, and its chief purpose is keeping the national council advised as to local conditions in conduct and loyalty.

"In practice, however, it goes further than being merely advisory, because its members being officers in the State, counties and cities, lend a semi-official coloring to their actions. For example, recently at St. Maries a committee of Socialists called upon the local Council of Defense and inquired if it would be agreeable to that body for Kirkpatrick to give a speech in that city.

"It is the coal situation, Switzerland, before the war, depended chiefly upon one country for her coal—Germany. France, Belgium, and England sent some, but their total exports were barely 2% per cent of Germany's. Now the Belgian coal-fields have passed into the hands of the Germans, and France cannot send any quantity of

The local Council of Defense, after making inquiry, decided that it would not be, and the Mayor, being a member of the Council of Defense, so acted."

When asked concerning the practice of calling in those before the Council whom the committee has reason to believe were not showing a proper loyalty, Mr. Walters said:

"There is no authority given the Council by state law to act in this regard, but it receives the counsel and encouragement of the National Council and national Government in this course."

One of the chief reasons given in the discussion regarding calling a special session of the Legislature was that the State Council of Defense might be given authority. The State Council voted and recommended that a special session of the Legislature should be called to grant this authority. The Legislature was not called.

The county councils have a corresponding legal status or lack of legal status with the State Council.

LEGISLATURE IN ONTARIO CLOSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The session of the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, just closed, and which lasted from Feb. 5 to March 21, has been the shortest and most harmonious in its history. About 150 bills in all came up for consideration, prominent among which were the Extension Bill, Fish Bill, Civil Service Bill, a measure for eliminating the German language in Ontario, bill giving seats in the Legislature to women, development of fuel resources, development of Northern and Northwestern Ontario, amendment to the Ontario Temperance Act, Succession Duties Bill, amendments to the Highway and Municipal Acts, amendment to the Marriage Act and the extension of the treaty between the British Empire and the United States in respect to the preservation of insectivorous birds.

One of the most important actions of the Government was the passing of a bill providing for the temporary expropriation of vacant lands for cultivation purposes without the consent of the owner. The bill providing for female representation in the Legislature was, perhaps, the most contentious question before the House, and it was decided that, as there is to be no election until one year after the conclusion of the war, the matter could, without harm, remain in abeyance in the meantime. The Fish Bill, assuring a good supply of fresh and cheap fish from the waters of the Province, aroused heated discussion, but was finally passed. Amendments to the Ontario Temperance Act make it more compact and inviolable, while the adoption of the Civil Service Bill marks the passing of the patronage system. The Peat and Fuel Bill gives promise of protection against fuel shortage, and the Succession Duties Bill makes it more difficult for the company to secure more than barely sufficient traffic to meet its operating ex-

COMPANY "GREATLY OVERCAPITALIZED"

Interstate Commerce Commission Reports That the Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Was a Poor Business Venture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce Commission, after an investigation into the character and extent of the service and the financial history, transactions, and practices of the Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company, its leased properties and predecessor companies, made pursuant to a request of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives, report that "the result of the operation of the terminal to date shows clearly that the building of this property was a poor business venture. Fifty millions in bonds were issued against a railroad 60 miles in length and which cost about \$25,000,000. The par value of its first mortgage bonds alone exceeded by approximately \$5,000,000 the actual amount of cash expended for property devoted to transportation at the commencement of the receivership. Notwithstanding the assurance of traffic contained in its traffic and trackage agreements, and the 25 per cent guaranty of the Terminal, the terminal failed to secure sufficient tonnage to enable it to pay interest on its first mortgage bonds. The terminal was not only greatly overcapitalized but the percentage of its funded debt, 83.04 per cent, to total capital obligations was unusually high. Against an actual cash investment in road and equipment and securities of affiliated companies of approximately \$38,000,000, there was outstanding, when receivers were appointed, over \$61,000,000 in securities. This case illustrates again the great need for control of security issues and emphasizes the wisdom of the commission's requirement, which has been in effect since 1907, that the charges to the accounts reflecting the carriers' investment in road and equipment shall be based upon the cash cost of the property."

In its review of the history of the company, the commission says: "The building of the Terminal into Pittsburgh, the resultant break between the Gould and the Pennsylvania Railroad interests, and the subsequent bankruptcy of the Terminal, followed by the collapse of the scheme for a transcontinental railroad under Gould control, are important events in recent railroad history. The possibilities held out, when the bonds of the Terminal were first being sold, of that company's securing a large share of the traffic of the Pittsburgh district, were alluring, and the failure of the company to secure more than barely sufficient traffic to meet its operating ex-

penses was complete. The plan of reorganization, now practically concluded, was unusually drastic.

"The Terminal owns a 60-mile single-track road running over 88 bridges and through 18 tunnels from Pittsburgh Junction, O., where it has a connection with the Wheeling, to the corner of Ferry Street and Liberty Avenue, in the city of Pittsburgh. The entrance into Pittsburgh was secured by tunneling the rock-bound ridge on the west bank of the Monongahela River, crossing that river over a bridge 1504 feet long, and by building a line to its Ferry Street Station and yards under an old street railway franchise. The record indicates that the Pennsylvania Railroad considered the Terminal's entrance into Pittsburgh an invasion of its territory.

"In addition to its main line, the Terminal owned a majority of the stock of the Wheeling, and all of the stock and bonds of the coal company. The coal company, in turn, owned the stock and bonds of the West Side Belt, a single-track railroad 21 miles in length—running from a point in the west end of Pittsburgh to Clairton, Pa.

"Following the failure of the Terminal to meet its note and interest obligations, receivers were appointed and shortly thereafter its traffic and trackage contract with the Wheeling and the Wabash, considered one of the Terminal's valuable assets, was canceled. Foreclosure proceedings were then brought. The properties of the Terminal were sold, on Aug. 16, 1916, to a reorganization committee and are now owned by a new company, the Pittsburgh & West Virginia Railroad Company. While the property under consideration is now owned and operated by the Pittsburgh & West Virginia Railroad Company, it should be borne in mind that this investigation was confined to the Terminal and its predecessor companies."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—In order to make the conviction of "bootleggers" still more expeditious, ordinary justices of the peace have been given power to try cases under the temperance laws. "Bootleggers" found guilty under the act have not the option of a fine, a term of six weeks' imprisonment bearing the minimum sentence which can be imposed in addition to a fine.

OKLAHOMA WINTER GRAIN PROBLEMS

State Commission Begins Campaign to Prevent Recurrence of Shortage Among Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The state marketing commission has begun a campaign throughout the state to prevent a recurrence next winter of the grain and feed shortage among Oklahoma farmers, which has been felt this year.

The commission is arranging with bankers, business men and farmers of each community of the state to co-operate in providing stabling and housing facilities for grain and hay for feeding live stock during the coming fall and winter. An effort will also be made to procure financial aid for every farmer who lacks the means, so that he can build storage upon his farm sufficient to house all the feed he will need to tide over the winter period.

Last winter there was a general cry for feed from farmers and live-stock men, especially in the central and western sections of the state. Thousands of head of cattle and hogs had to be sold at a sacrifice or perished because of the feed shortage. While Oklahoma raised sufficient feed last year to meet its home needs, thousands of tons of hay and hundreds of thousands of bushels of oats and corn were shipped out early in the season. Then when the shortage occurred, grain had to be shipped back into the state and farmers were compelled to purchase it at a big advance in price besides paying the freight from distant points. An attempt will be made this year to prevent such a condition occurring again.

COOPERATIVE WOOL MARKETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—The provincial department of agriculture has invited the farmers to send in their wool by July 25 if they wish to take advantage of the cooperative wool marketing bureau of the government. Last year those who sold in this way received 65 cents a pound.

Bullock's Los Angeles

PLAN TO BEAUTIFY PACIFIC HIGHWAY

World's Botanical Garden Association Formed at Santa Barbara—Station to Be Established for Experimental Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SANTA BARBARA, Cal.—Without relaxing their war-work activities, but with a vision of things to come when peace once more permits the picking up of the threads of normal business and development, a group of men and women from various parts of America recently instituted here a movement known as the World's Botanical Garden Association. The plan is to convert the Pacific Highway, stretching from British Columbia to Mexico, through the three west coast states, into a continuous park expressive in its plant growth of the species indigenous to the respective districts, and also of those susceptible of acclimatization from other states or countries in the same latitudes.

A feature of the general plan is the establishment at Santa Barbara of a botanical station, conditions being considered especially favorable for the growth of an almost illimitable number of varieties of flora. Experiments conducted by Dr. F. Franceschi, an Italian botanist more recently commissioned by the government of his native country to similar work in Tripoli, encourage this statement; and to his large collection of trees and shrubs, gathered from the four corners of the globe, owners of private estates have added others, and thereby brought further proof of the peculiar adaptability of this section to a garden of this sort.

The value of such an endeavor, its advocates explain, is not confined to the beautifying of a highway whose construction is already well in hand and whose future popularity is attested by the present calls upon it, but it will serve a practical purpose through the application of ascertained methods to the agricultural problems of the sections through which the route lies. Such a plan, it is pointed out, would not destroy the natural attractiveness of the countryside, but by taking native characteristics as the basis of landscape operations, existing beauties would be emphasized and enhanced, and where their absence offers discouraging contrasts, an artistic blending, through suitable plantings, could be worked out.

Way and means, together with more detailed plans, are for future consideration, but preliminary steps are being taken with a view to a systematic campaign in all three states when times are looked upon as more propitious for such endeavors. Meanwhile, a beginning in a small way has been made at Santa Barbara toward the selection of sites for the main garden, which, if the desires of many residents and nonresidents are followed, will offer the variety of seashore and valley, foothill and mountain, all within a sweep of three or four miles, so that a wide range of soil and altitude may add to the comprehensiveness and success of the undertaking.

DR. BENES ON ITALY AND TZECHO-SLOVAKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—In view of the movement in Italy for the formation of an agreement between all the subject nations of Austria-Hungary headed by Italy, the following statements made by Dr. Benes, the well-known leader of the Tzecho-Slovak cause, to a representative of the Corriere della Sera in Paris are interesting. Dr. Benes spoke of his love for Italy, a feeling shared, he said, by all Tzechs; to his regret he sometimes encountered ill-concealed doubts and skepticism in Italy, but he never let them disturb him, feeling sure that better days would come and preaching patience to his fellow-countrymen and to the Jugo-Slavs. He knew that hasty action was useless and that violent controversy did not help to establish truth. In order to eliminate certain differences, when a year ago, he became director of the Tzech Nation he had done away with its character as a Jugo-Slav as well as a Tzech organ, confining the paper simply to Tzech questions. Meanwhile he had continued his work of conciliation between the Italians and the Jugo-Slavs, knowing that the liberation of his own country could only come about after this had been accomplished. He had followed with the greatest interest the course of the campaign for an agreement between the peoples suffering from Austrian oppression; now the time had come for action.

Italy had a glorious part to play in bringing about a friendly agreement among these peoples and in the struggle against the oppressor. She might be the leader of them all and he would gladly follow her in such a capacity. If she were willing to accept that task the effect in Austria would be very great, for the political union of the Tzechs with Italy would touch that country more nearly than their union with France. Their alliance with Italy would be a heavy blow for Austria because they had a community of interests with Italy, while with France they had only a community of ideals. There was no obstacle, he said, to their friendly relations with Italy; the Tzechs admired the Italian "risorgimento," and the accomplishment of Italian unity was regarded by them as a lesson and an example. The announcement, in Bohemia, that Italy had espoused the Tzecho-Slovak cause would have an enormous effect, and if Italy united her claims with

those of the other subject nations of the Dual Monarchy she could easily impose a solution of them on the Allies.

When anger was shown that Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Wilson had not included the dismemberment of Austria in their program, it was forgotten that such dismemberment was not yet part of Italy's program. How, he asked, could America and England have any faith in this program when they saw that the Poles were hesitating, that the Tzechs passed for a group of hot-headed radicals, that the Jugo-Slavs in other countries were accused of being Austrophiles and that other nationalities were so oppressed as to be unable to make their voices heard? Now greater justice was being done to the Jugo-Slavs, while the recent Constituent Assembly at Prague, attended by all the Tzech deputies to the Reichsrath and to the Diet of Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, had shown that all the national representatives were in favor of the constitution of the country into an independent State.

A league between Italy and the subject peoples of Austria-Hungary would, Dr. Benes considered, be the best barrier against German expansion. The representatives of two of these nationalities, the Tzechs and the Jugo-Slavs, had already begun negotiations for an agreement. They had met in Paris, and deputies from the Rumanian Parliament had also attended the gathering. What was wanted now was that Italy should draw them all together around her and then the whole subject must be approached in a practical manner with a clearly defined attitude on both the Tzech and the Jugo-Slav questions. In Italy, unity of action might be followed, as it had been in France, by the institution of a Tzech army and the recognition of the Tzech military movement. Dr. Benes said that it would be much easier to come to an agreement with the Jugo-Slavs now than it would have been formerly; the Tzechs were doing their best to persuade the Jugo-Slavs to recognize this necessity and found them much more moderately disposed than they had been previously. Naturally, he could not go into particulars, but he was sure that an agreement between Italy and the Jugo-Slavs which would satisfy all moderately disposed persons was a possibility.

The only difficulty, Dr. Benes said, lay in the question of Jugo-Slav unity; they feared that if even a particle of Jugo-Slavia remained to Austria it would help to maintain Austria-Hungary, and the Tzechs, surrounded by Austria-Hungary, would remain a part of the Dual Monarchy. This was why they stood out for a complete solution of the problem which otherwise would be insoluble. They thought that an agreement with the Jugo-Slavs might be followed by an Italo-Slav-Rumanian-Tzech alliance in order to surround the Austro-Magyar element, and that the Poles might also join it. By putting herself at the head of such a movement Italy would increase her moral prestige, and her cultural influence, and would obtain greater results from her economic activities in the Adriatic, the Aegean, the Black Sea, and even the Baltic. Trieste in the hands of the Italians would still be the outlet for Central Europe, and it would be united with Rumania by an international railway which would also unite Jugo-Slavia, while for the Tzechs it would be the only port for the export of their 500,000 francs' worth of goods. In this way, Dr. Benes considered, German expansion toward the east would be definitely checked, including any attempts at peaceful penetration which might be made after the war. Questioned on the subject of the formation of a Tzechoslovak army in Italy, he remarked that, although he could give no details on the matter, such an attempt had been met by a refusal which he hoped would not prove to be final.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) P. P. CLAXTON
Commissioner.
From another quarter in the United States Mr. Tate has received a request for the necessary forms, and so forth, used in connection with the war work of the children. The Director of Education has also been amused and pleased to find that he has gained new friends in Victoria. Two instances of this have been congratulations of a business man who had read the article in The Christian Science Monitor and his identification by a stranger in a train as the original of the drawing which accompanied the article.

PROTECTION OF TRADE UNION OFFICIALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Minister of National Service has issued an instruction laying down the procedure to be followed with regard to the protection from military service of officials of recognized trades unions which were in existence on Feb. 1, 1918.

1. The names of full-time executives or organizing officials and district secretaries of trade unions will be forwarded to the Ministry of Munitions, by the unions concerned, for submission to the Ministry of National Service on Form M. M. 81.

2. Branch secretaries, whether engaged full time in trade union duties, or combining the duties of secretary with their ordinary occupations, will be dealt with as follows:

(a) The names of branch secretaries of trade unions whose members are engaged in industries dealt with under the schedule of protected occupations will be forwarded by such officials of the union as the executive committee of the union may appoint to the appropriate munition area recruiting officer, who, after reference to the munitions area dilution officer, will pass the same to the assistant director of recruiting of the area for verification. The assistant director of recruiting will forward the applications to the director of national service of the region for his sanction to the protection of the official recommended.

(b) The names of branch secretaries of trade unions, which do not come within the schedule of protected occupations, will be forwarded by such official of the union as the executive committee of the union may appoint direct, to the director of national service of the region in question for his sanction to the protection of the official.

3. Sanction will not be given to the protection of any branch secretary unless (a) he was so employed on Feb. 1, 1918, and (b) he had attained 32 years of age on Jan. 1, 1917, or, if under that age, has on his last authorized medical examination been placed in grade 2 or 3, or classified in a medical category lower than "A." By way of exception, an application may be entertained, if the director of national service of the region considers that there are good grounds, on the part of a man appointed as branch secretary after Feb. 1, 1918, if (a) he was appointed to take the place of another man so employed at that date, and (b) he had attained the age of 32 on Jan. 1, 1917, and has on his last

authorized medical examination been placed in grade 3 or classified in category B. 2, C. 2, B. 3, or C. 3.

4. The names of all officials whose protection is sanctioned under paragraphs 1 and 2 above will be entered in the register as not to be called up for a period of six months from the date on which their names were first submitted, provided that they continue to be engaged on trade union duties. At the expiration of this period their cases will be reconsidered and protection continued if still considered by the director of national service for the Minister of National Service in cases under paragraph 1) to be justified.

authorized medical examination been placed in grade 3 or classified in category B. 2, C. 2, B. 3, or C. 3.

4. The names of all officials whose protection is sanctioned under paragraphs 1 and 2 above will be entered in the register as not to be called up for a period of six months from the date on which their names were first submitted, provided that they continue to be engaged on trade union duties. At the expiration of this period their cases will be reconsidered and protection continued if still considered by the director of national service for the Minister of National Service in cases under paragraph 1) to be justified.

5. All officials protected under this instruction will be issued with M. N. S. Form R. 3476, endorsed "Trade Union Official protected under N. S. I. No. 22 of 1918," at such time as their previous form of exemption expires or is withdrawn by reason of their transference from their trade to trade union duties. M. N. S. Form R. 3476 will not be issued so long as any man remains in possession of Army Form W. 3476 "A" or "B," or a tribunal certificate of exemption, or any other valid form of exemption or protection.

6. In case of doubt as to whether a particular organization is a trade union covered by this instruction, reference should be made to the Secretary (R. 3) Ministry of National Service.

7. Nothing in this instruction in any way affects any individual trade union official instructions for whose protection have, before the date of this instruction, been issued from the War Office or the Ministry of National Service, and who has already been issued with M. N. S. Form R. 3476 or Army Form W. 3476.

The letter from Commissioner Claxton, the Director of Education reads as follows:

Department of the Interior,
Bureau of Education, Washington,
January 2, 1918.

Hon. Frank Tate, Director of Education, State of Victoria, Melbourne, Australia.

My Dear Sir,

I have read with very great interest an interview with you recently published in The Christian Science Monitor, of Boston, Mass. I wish to congratulate you most sincerely on the work which the children of the schools of the State of Victoria are doing for the support of the war, and especially on the spirit with which you seem to have been able to inspire them. The work which they do and the money which they have raised of course would have value, but I feel sure the educational value for the children themselves will be much greater.

The publication of this interview will, I am sure, have far-reaching effects in the United States.

Yours sincerely,
P. P. CLAXTON
Commissioner.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Under the terms of an agreement reached by federal authorities and Illinois officials for the supervision of the Illinois military camps, the military zone around the aviation field near Belleville, Ill., has been enlarged to include East St. Louis, Ill., which is more than 15 miles distant from the field. It is planned to enforce stringent regulations in regard to liquor and vice in the Illinois city.

BROADWAY AT NINTH

LOS ANGELES N. B. Blackstone Co. CALIFORNIA

Announcing the Initial Display and View of Authoritative Modes in

Spring 1918 Millinery Fashions

\$15.00 \$17.50 \$19.50

Also First Authentic Showing
Women's and Misses' Suits and Dresses

Latest Interpretations of Paris Fashions, presenting the Newest Weaves in Cloth and Silk Fabrics

The Attractive Qualities of the Better Home

are being more fully appreciated each day. Thinking people, realizing the favorable influence of Beauty and Harmony in Home Furnishing, have in almost concerted movement demanded Better Homes. Barker Bros., maintaining their standard as one of the Greatest Establishments in the West, are fully aware of the movement and offer the services of the most complete and competent organization in this field to those who may shop in person as well as to those who must shop by mail.

Address Mail Order Division 27 724-738 S. Broadway, LOS ANGELES

The House of Complete and Competent Homefurnishing Service

Tourists While Visiting Los Angeles ROBINSON'S REGISTER

Will tell you where your friends are staying while here.

Be Sure To Register Yourself.

J. W. Robinson Co.
-Seventh and Grand-

SEVENTH AND GRAND, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Holland Worley Rug Company
RUGS
DRAPERIES
SPECIAL FURNITURE

621 S. Hill Street, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
Plain Curtains from our material made free of charge
Bway. 285 □ 2004

DRIED VEGETABLES TO CUT FOOD COST

Pacific Coast Hop-Drying Plants
to Be Used Extensively in
New Industry—Saving to Be
Made in Transportation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—A plan is being put into effect by E. Clemens Horst, who has extensive hop-drying plants at various points on the Pacific Coast from British Columbia to California, to utilize these plants for the purpose of drying vegetables. As these establishments have, in the aggregate, a very large capacity, and as they are used only a small part of the year in the hop business, vegetables may be dried in such quantities, says Mr. Horst, as to constitute an important contribution to the Government's food program. In fact, the Government has already taken cognizance of the undertaking and contracts amounting to \$1,000,000 are to be filled.

Plants are now in operation turning out dried vegetable products in Agassiz and Sardis, B. C.; in Polk County, Oregon, and in Sacramento, Placer, Yuba and Tehama counties, California. "Our hop-drying plants have turned out 1000 tons of hops, dry weight, per week, and we shall be able to exceed this amount in dried vegetables," said Mr. Horst.

On account of the great economy in transportation facilities that is offered by dried foods over other forms, and for the reason that, in his opinion, this form of food product offers an opportunity for the country greatly to increase its food supply, decrease the cost of production and reduce the cost to the consumer, Mr. Horst advises the establishment of commercial drying plants throughout the country to the extent that would constitute the formation of practically a new industry.

The saving made in transporting dried foods as compared with canned goods, for example, is important, said Mr. Horst, as the dried food weighs only about 5 or 10 per cent as much as the canned foods.

Before undertaking this work on a large scale, Mr. Horst set aside several thousand acres on one of his California ranches and made elaborate experiments with almost every variety of vegetable that could be procured. "When it was found," he said, "that one pound of dried cabbage was equal in bulk and weight to 20 pounds of the fresh vegetable, that the same was true of tomatoes, and that the ratio varied for other products down to six to one for potatoes, I was forcibly struck with the great saving that would accrue to our transportation systems if the dried article could be substituted for the fresh or canned product. For instance, 30 carloads of canned tomatoes would be equal to one carload of dried tomatoes. To the 30 carloads of canned tomatoes should be added another 30 cars for the trans-

portation of the tins from the factory to the cannery, and, in addition, the cans required for the transportation of all the basic material, such as tin and wood for crates and containers. Dried foods, on the other hand, besides being of much less weight and bulk, are put up in light paper cartons, made, for the most part, from waste paper material.

"The process of drying," says Mr. Horst, "is very simple, and can be done by anyone anywhere, with the proper facilities." After subjecting the dried foods to the severest tests, Mr. Horst asserts that "it is universally agreed that they are better than canned goods, and that most of those who know the foods agree that they are as good as fresh vegetables in season, and better than fresh vegetables out of season. What I have done others can do, for I claim to possess absolutely no secret process, knowledge, or ability which enables me to produce results not to be obtained by others."

MALT RESTRICTION ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Under the Malt (Restriction) Order, 1918, the Food Controller prohibits (except under license) the manufacture, sale, purchase, delivery or use of any malt or malt extract, from March 1, 1918. For the purpose of the order, the words malt, malt extract, or substitutes for malt as are manufactured by the steeping, roasting or treatment of any cereal. The order does not prevent the completion or manufacture of any malt which is already in process of manufacture on Feb. 28, 1918. So far as is necessary to enable a brewer for sale to brew the maximum barrelage permitted under the Food Controller's orders until June 30, 1918, the order does not prohibit the use of malt by such brewer or the delivery of malt to him under contracts existing at the date of the order. The order permits the purchase by a brewer of malt and malt extract from a person licensed by the Food Controller to sell such articles, and the use of such articles by such brewer for the purpose of making bread.

PARCEL POST TO ADEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Postmaster-General announces that, except for naval and military addresses, the parcel post to Aden is suspended and letter packets must not exceed eight ounces in weight.

ZONES PROPOSED FOR ST. LOUIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The City Planning Commission has made public a tentative plan for dividing St. Louis into five zones with respect to classes of buildings and their various uses as follows: First zone, a residence district in which only one-family homes may be built; second, residence district in which all forms of residences may be built; third, commercial district, for retail and wholesale buildings; fourth, industrial district, for so-called unobjectionable industries; and fifth, an unrestricted district in which any form of industry may locate. The proposed regulations would have to do only with future building.

Fitzgerald Music Co.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Postmaster-General announces that, except for naval and military addresses, the parcel post to Aden is suspended and letter packets must not exceed eight

ounces in weight.

PARCEL POST TO ADEN

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

FINANCIAL WORLD AFFAIRS REVIEWED

High Regard for Liberty Bonds Entertained by Large Investors—Banks in Good Position for Drive—Money Market

The high opinion entertained for Liberty bonds by large investors was exemplified this week. When it was announced that the third Liberty Loan would bear 4½ per cent interest, and would offer other attractive features, even though the new issue would not be convertible into any subsequent loans, there was heavy buying of the second four on the stock exchanges. Selling, as they have been, well below par, the second fours offered investors opportunity to buy them at a good discount. These are convertible into the new 4½s, and it was apparent that they were purchased for the purpose of being converted and for permanent investment in the new issue. Never before in the history of the New York stock exchange were bond sales as heavy as they were this week, following the announcement of the new issue. One stock exchange firm executed an order for \$10,000,000 of the second fours, which is probably the largest single order ever placed on any stock exchange. It is presumed that the heavy buying this week was on account of large investors. Otherwise the buying would have been more diversified.

Although the amount of the issue is only \$3,000,000,000 it is expected that the oversubscription will be heavy. Every effort is to be put forth by the bankers to make the campaign a success. Their machinery is well oiled, and the drive, which begins April 6, will be more thorough than either of the two preceding ones. It is intended that no man or woman shall escape a call from the bond salesmen.

Bond houses always like to see a sinking fund attached to an issue they are handling. In this case there is a minimum of \$150,000,000 to be provided, which is substantial enough to impart a stabilizing effect to the market. As bankers understand the new issue, the per cent sinking fund will apply as well to such bonds of previous issues as are converted into new 4½s. In that case the sinking fund may be \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 larger.

One feature discussed in banking circles was that the Treasury had already resorted to issues of certificates of indebtedness at 4½ per cent, such certificates being usable therefore to subscribe for the coming 4½ per cent bonds. The question arises as to whether Mr. McAdoo, in case of subsequent issues of certificates, would lower the rate to 4½ per cent; otherwise, people would be more inclined to subscribe to certificates bearing 4½ per cent than to bonds bearing 4½ per cent. But investment houses seem to think that in view of the fact that short-term money, as reflected in the money market, is commanding a higher rate than long-term investments, there is no anomaly in having certificates bear interest at 4½ per cent.

There are now outstanding certificates of indebtedness to the amount of \$3,156,000,000, of which \$1,256,000,000 were issued in anticipation of taxes, and \$1,500,000,000 in anticipation of the third Liberty Loan. Of the latter, \$1,000,000,000 are 4½ per cent. Making the third Liberty bonds capable of being used for payment of inheritance taxes is considered an attractive feature. It is calculated to protect the market against heavy sales in settling up of estates. It also endows the third Liberty Loan with a special recommendation over previous Liberty Loan issues.

Authorization of \$1,500,000,000 additional for loans to the Allies during the coming summer was asked when Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo revealed additional details of the third Liberty Loan plans to the House Ways and Means Committee. The original \$7,000,000 authorized for these loans, only \$2,000,000,000 remains to be expended, and at the present rate of disbursement, \$500,000,000 a month, this sum will be exhausted by the end of the fiscal year, June 30. The additional amount asked will provide for loans to the end of September at the same rate. The total of United States loans to the Allies is \$4,960,609,000 to date, including the recent \$1,200,000 extended to Belgium. England has received \$2,520,000,000, France is second with \$1,440,000,000, and Russia received \$235,000,000. The national debt now stands around \$9,500,000,000, which means that every man, woman and child in the United States has lent his Government approximately \$95. At the beginning of the war, the United States debt stood at only \$1,000,000,000, or \$10 per capita.

Price fluctuations on the stock exchanges this week have been very irregular. Although the market experienced frequent setbacks the general tone was good. However, it has been more or less a professional affair and traders have devoted themselves to the specialties and industrials. The standard issues have been very much neglected. It is believed that some important development of an international character is needed to lift the market out of its rut.

In New York money on call at the stock exchange rules firm at 6 per cent. Time money is dull and unchanged with respect to general conditions. There have been a few transactions at 6 per cent for short maturities.

LEE RUBBER & TIRE
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Chairman Watson of the Lee Rubber & Tire Company said that the company did a business of \$4,000,000 during 1918, and estimated average profits at about 10 per cent or \$400,000.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver steady 92½c unchanged.

WOOL SITUATION IN ARGENTINA

New Valuations for Collection of Export Tax Showed the Extent of Falling Off in Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BUENOS AIRES. Argentina — The two months or more of almost complete tieup in the local wool market has brought about a resultant weakness in prices which is shown in the new table of valuations for the collection of the export tax during March. The appraisements show a decrease of about \$60, gold, a ton.

The export tax on wool, as on other articles, is fixed by a monthly appraisal of the current market value and the tax is a certain specified percentage of the difference between this monthly appraised value and a fixed valuation which is fixed on previous prices.

Unwashed wool from the provinces of Entre Ríos and Corrientes are appraised for March at \$1441.44, gold, a metric ton. The basic price is \$600.60, so that the tax is paid on the difference, or \$840.84. As the tax is 15 per cent, the export tax to be paid on this class of wool during March is \$126.126 a ton. The appraised value of this wool for March is \$1485.48, the March price showing a falling off of \$48.04.

Unwashed wool from Buenos Aires, Santa Cruz and Tierra del Fuego is appraised at \$1108.80 for March, which is \$37.36 below the February valuation of \$1145.76. The tax to be collected on wool from these districts in March is \$97.02 a ton.

Unwashed wool from Mendoza, San Luis and other districts is valued at \$665.28 a ton for taxation purposes and the tax for March is \$58.21 a ton.

The appraised value of unwashed wool from Santa Fe, Córdoba, La Pampa, Rio Negro and Chubut is \$87.04 a ton. The February appraisement on these same wools was \$29.56 ton higher, or \$916.60. The tax on these wools during March will be \$7.616 a ton.

DOMESTIC TRADE ON GROWING SCALE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Domestic trade of the United States expands as the season advances, and optimism grows, although many lines chafe under price regulations imposed by the Government. Lack of labor, dearth of materials and paucity of cars prevent even heavier movements, says Bradstreet's weekly review of the business situation, which continues:

An early Easter, accompanied by favorable weather, has brought retail trade to the forefront; buying from wholesale dealers for fall shipments is active, industry is brisk, collections are more favorable than otherwise, crop news, except for absence of rain in the Southwest, is excellent and widespread preparations are being made for increased planting this spring.

Needless to say government buying dominates everything, but even so, the normal civilian requirements of the country are expanding and merchants who failed to cover their fall needs earlier in the season are now coming to market only to find that staple commodities are scarce and that prices are much higher than when they were last engaged in shopping.

Demand centers mostly on essentials, but at that some heretofore neglected articles of adornment have received more attention.

Bradstreet's figures the weekly bank clearings in the United States at \$5,568,356,000, or 8 per cent more than they were for the corresponding period last year. Outside of New York the clearings were 23.4 per cent larger than they were in the corresponding week last year.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC EQUIPMENT PLANS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Southern Pacific Company officials are hopeful that the huge construction program outlined by that company will ease the situation on the Pacific coast. This program calls for 117 new locomotives, 3600 freight cars of various types and sundry other equipment. Part of this order has already been filled and a good portion is classified as "now building."

The Southern Pacific shops at Sacramento and Los Angeles are reported to be each turning out an average of 12 cars a day. According to General Superintendent of Motive Power George McCormick, 11 locomotives have been delivered from Eastern shop and nine have been turned out of California shops, which have been ordered to supply 50. As a further result of the activities of the company's home shops, more than 770 box cars and 500 flat cars have been added to the available equipment.

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE
BOSTON, MASS.—Figures representing clearing house exchanges and balances for today, week and month compare:

Saturday..... 1918 1917
Exchanges..... \$44,439,125 \$38,354,506
Balances..... 6,382,596 4,344,915
For week.....
Exchanges..... 265,43,869 216,727,027
Balances..... 51,171,057 31,391,915
Month, March—
Exchanges..... 1,110,755,239 951,569,380
Balances..... 197,697,199 141,809,999

The Boston sub-treasury credit balance today is \$108,343.

LEE RUBBER & TIRE
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Chairman Watson of the Lee Rubber & Tire Company said that the company did a business of \$4,000,000 during 1918, and estimated average profits at about 10 per cent or \$400,000.

TIN SITUATION RATHER TRYING

New Valuations for Collection of Export Tax Showed the Extent of Falling Off in Prices

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Scarcity of spot tin is acute. Neither Straits nor Banca is to be had in the open market, the only metal available being Bolivian and Chinese No. 1, the best of which is 99 per cent in quality. Eastern tin is not being reshipped from England to the United States, and the short supply is believed to be due largely to the scarcity of bottoms. Practically all tin from the East is taken by the Government.

Ordinary domestic trade, restricted to lower grades, is extremely dull. Dealers' quotations are 88 to 93 cents, according to quantity and urgency. They say that if they had Straits to sell it would be quoted at more than \$1.

REAL ESTATE

The Marion E. Sturges property at 509 Pleasant Street, South Weymouth, has been sold. It consists of over one-half acre of land, a 6-room modern house, large poultry house and other outbuildings. Nellie C. Frazer of Springfield, took title and is already in possession.

Final papers have gone to record in the sale of property situated on Main Street, Milford, consisting of four acres of land, a house of five rooms, barn and poultry house. William Clancy conveyed to John Anderson who bought for a home.

Final papers have gone to record in the sale of property at 285 Brookline Street, Cambridge, consisting of a two-family frame house and 6500 square feet of land, assessed in all for \$6100, of which \$2900 is on the lot. Frank D. Kelly et al. conveyed to Augusta E. Perkins and Anna C. Lundgren, who bought for a home and investment.

Henry N. Savage, Inc., were the brokers in these sales.

The estate of Elizabeth Cushman has sold to H. C. Marcy a property at 30 Rockledge Road, Newton Highlands, consisting of a nearly new stucco house and 18,000 square feet of land. The total valuation is about \$10,000. Gilbert H. Noyes has sold to the same purchaser a strip of land adjoining the above estate of about 2300 square feet. Alvor Brod, were the brokers.

BOUGHT IN THE WEST END

William J. Winslow took title to the four-story brick house and 1166 square feet of land, situated at 22 Bulfinch Street, West End, owned by McElroy & Son.

The property is assessed on a valuation of \$15,000, which includes \$8200 carried on the land.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS

All the papers have gone to record in a sale of improved property, owned by the Dorchester Mutual Associates, and located at 1 Bearse Street, corner of Crest Avenue, Dorchester, consisting of a frame dwelling and 3644 square feet of land, taxed on a valuation of \$3400 including \$400 on the lot. The same grantors also sold a block of four frame dwelling houses, situated at 18 to 24 Avondale Place, together with 624 square feet of land. This parcel carries an assessment of \$4800, of which \$1200 is land value.

NEW YORK CURB

Stocks—
Aetna Explos..... 8½ 8½
Bldge..... 8 8
Boston & Mont..... 5½ 5½
Calumet & Jer..... 1½ 1½
Canada Cop..... 4½ 4½
Chev Motors..... 117 118
Cons Cons..... 1½ 2
Coden O & G..... 5½ 5½
Curtiss..... 7 7
Dixie..... 2½ 3½
Eduard..... 16½ 16½
Fidelity..... 1½ 1½
Glenrock..... 3½ 3½
Goldfield Cons..... 1½ 1½
Green Monster..... 7½ 7½
Hecla Mining..... 4½ 4½
Jerome Verde..... 7½ 7½
Jumbo..... 13 15
Lake Torp Boat..... 2½ 3½
Magnum Corp..... 26 39
Max Munitions..... 7½ 7½
McKin Dar..... 49 45
Merritt..... 18½ 19
Met Petrol..... 7½ 7½
Midwest Refs..... 102 104
Monte Corneila..... 16½ 17
Nixon..... 1 1½
Okla P & R..... 6½ 6½
Okmulgee..... 8½ 8½
Peerless..... 16 17½
Penn Ky..... 5 5½
Provincial..... 50 52
Sapulpa Refs..... 1½ 1½
Sandusky Gulf..... 16 18
Smith Motors..... 7½ 7½
Stewart Min..... 7½ 7½
Submarine Boat..... 12 12
Success Min..... 12 13
United Motors..... 26½ 26½
U. S. Verde Ext..... 37 38½
U. S. Steam..... 4 4½
Victoria..... 7 7½
Wright-Martin..... 7 7

Fresh fish arrivals for the week ending March 28, 1918 and for the same week in the previous year were as follows: 77 arrivals landing 4,665,875. market cod \$4.50@#5 and haddock from \$4.50@#7.25.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, MASS.—Arrivals at the fish pier this morning were: Schooner Genesta with 105,200 pounds of groundfish and the steamer Gyda with 7000 pounds. Wholesale dealers' prices for today are as follows: Steak cod \$7@#8.75, market cod \$4.50@#5 and haddock from \$4.50@#7.25.

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Fresh fish arrivals for the week ending March 28

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

ILLINOIS NINE ON SOUTHERN TRIP

Fourteen Players Compose the Team, Which Is Scheduled to Play Eight Games—Minor Sports Less Active This Winter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

URBANA, Ill.—The University of Illinois varsity baseball team in charge of George Huff, coach and athletic director, is now on its annual southern trip. Eight games are to be played and the squad will return home April 7.

Fourteen players compose the squad, six being infielders, three outfielders, three pitchers and two catchers, as follows: P. C. Doss '19, O. F. Barklage '19, W. K. Kopp '20, Charles Krupar '19, F. M. Lafor '19 and E. R. Johnson '20, infielders; R. A. Haas '19, E. A. Norton '19 and L. R. Kieffer '19, outfielders; Capt. J. L. Klein '18, D. F. Wrobke '20 and S. C. Peterson '19, pitchers; J. B. Edwards Jr. '20 and L. J. Quaid '20, catchers. The full schedule follows:

March 25—University of Mississippi at Oxford, Miss.
April 1 and 2—Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College at Starkville, Miss. 3 and 4—University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa, Miss. 5 and 6—Southwestern Presbyterian University, Clarksville, Tenn.

In addition to taking many of the star athletes from college, the war has further hindered the University of Illinois' athletics by forcing the abandonment of all minor sports as well as the annual "interscholastic" (gymnastics, swimming, wrestling, boxing and fencing) have all been dropped because of the lack of support.

"We simply could not support them," was Athletic Director George Huff's explanation of the move. "Although the football season was fairly successful, the results did not justify our carrying on these minor sports, especially when every penny must be placed where it will be of use in promoting the war. It costs just as much, relatively speaking, to carry a wrestling or swimming team on a trip and the results, as far as support is concerned, are not nearly so satisfactory. We will be represented in all major athletics, but cannot continue to participate in the minor ones."

The "interscholastic" has been temporarily abolished for the same reason. It will cost too much to be of value in these times when the high schools are too busy buying Liberty bonds to pay to send their runners down here for one day."

In place of intercollegiate competition, interclass and interclub meets have been given the swimmers, while special instructions in boxing, fencing and wrestling are offered to all interested. Coach E. E. Manley has charge of the aquatic sports and organized club known as "The Dolphins," which has held informal meets and has had charge of the interclass contests.

Coach Manley has been especially fortunate in having every member of the 1917 varsity swimming and water basketball teams back in college. A strong freshman varsity squad has also been formed and several fast, close meets have been conducted for them.

Gymnastics and wrestling have not fared nearly so well as have the swimmers. Only one man, Captain-elect C. D. Wagstaff '18, was left in college after the commencement of June, 1917, and he withdrew from college to enlist in the Ordnance Department of the United States Army. L. L. Charlier, a splendid football man, the only remaining veteran in either boxing or wrestling, also left college early for professional study for use in war work. As often happens when intercollegiate competition has been discontinued, interest in interclass athletics has fallen off considerably from former years. However, competition in all minor sports has been considered a success by the coaches.

GAME WITH SECOND TEAM IS CANCELED

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Infield drill and plenty of batting practice comprised the program Friday of the Boston American League baseball team, Manager E. G. Barrow deciding to cancel the daily clash between the regulars and second team with a view to keeping his pitching staff intact. John McInnis and J. J. Evers, the two players on whom so much depends the coming season, were given a good workout and showed up particularly well.

Manager Barrow put the regulars through a half-hour of batting practice in the same order that they have faced the Brooklyn Club pitchers, and after running out their hits, they took the signs from the batters and continued around the bases. President H. H. Frazer arrived at the camp early Friday morning, and was keenly interested to see how the infield problems of the team had been worked out. The infield quartet worked with exceptional smoothness and greatly pleased the Red Sox owner. Today the players leave the camp here and start for Little Rock, where they stay for three days before continuing their tour through Texas, Louisiana, Alabama and points further north.

REULBACH LEARNS NEW WORK
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The latest registrant at the United States School of Employment Management at the University of Rochester is E. M. Reulbach, former Boston National League pitcher. Reulbach is employment manager for the United States Submarine Corporation of New Jersey.

THREE RACES ON PRINCETON LIST

Orange and Black Varsity Crew Will Meet Harvard Varsity on Lake Carnegie April 27

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton University's rowing schedule, announced today, included three races. Princeton will row Harvard University on Carnegie Lake April 27, and on May 4, the Child's cup race with Columbia University.

University of Pennsylvania and Princeton participating will be held here. The season will close with a race with Cornell University here on May 23. Hopes are entertained that Yale University will take part in this race. Yale is hesitating because of the possibility of a race with Harvard on June 1. Princeton has decided not to send a crew to take part in the Annapolis regatta in May.

The crew has remained in Princeton over the Easter holidays. On Friday they covered about 16 miles in two practice spins, and duplicated the performance today. Only about 15 varsity men are reporting daily. Nearly all of the experienced oarsmen have gone into war service.

HOPPE TO PLAY FOR DEVENS FUND

World's Champion Billiard Player to Meet Charles Peterson in Two Matches for Benefit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Purdue University succeeded in outclassing the University of Chicago in a Western Conference wrestling match at the Purdue Memorial Gymnasium Friday night by the score of 34 to 14. There were no representatives in the 158-pound or heavyweight classes.

In the 125-pound class R. J. Mourer of Purdue, threw Handelman of Chicago in 4m. 53s. in the first bout, and in the second bout in 1m. 9s. Both falls were accomplished by head holds. In the second match Capt. H. Mulendore of Purdue threw Link of Chicago in 6m. 30s. The second bout was fast. Mulendore pinning his opponent's shoulders to the mat after 1m. 45s. of wrestling. The third match in the 145-pound class was the best of the evening, being staged by C. A. Alcorn of Purdue and Schiffman of Chicago. The first bout ended in draw, each man being unable to solve the attack of his opponent. Schiffman received a decision in the second bout. In the next two bouts Alcorn had the edge on his rival, receiving the decision after a hard-fought endurance test. In the last bout of this match Alcorn succeeded in pinning Schiffman's shoulders almost to the mat as time was called. In the 158-pound match Mouck of Chicago received two decisions over F. B. Tucke of Purdue. Mouck had the advantage of Tucke in experience, but not in strength. The meet was scored as follows: Falls, six points; decisions, four points; draw, one point to each man. Kriz of Chicago Y. M. C. A. referred to the contest.

These two players engaged in two balkline and two three-cushion games Friday, one of each taking place in the afternoon and the others in the evening. Hoppe showed just what he can do when in his best form and he easily defeated his opponent, winning the balkline game in the afternoon, 25 to 24. It was in the balkline games that Hoppe showed his wonderful skill. He required only two innings to win the afternoon contest, making 77 points in his first inning and then running 173 on his second trip to the table. In the evening balkline game Hoppe took only four innings to run the game out.

INFILDER SMITH TO COME TO BOSTON CLUB

Elis Have Entered the University of Pennsylvania Relay Carnival to Be Held April 26-27

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The management of the University of Pennsylvania relay carnival is much pleased over the receipt of the entry blank for the Yale University four-mile relay team for the twenty-fourth annual games which will be held on Franklin Field the last Friday and Saturday of April.

While it is not known how strong a team Yale can put into this event, it is generally believed that the Elis have a good quartet or else they would not be sending it to the meet. Coach J. C. Mack is working hard with the Yale runners, but a lack of competition up to the present time has been somewhat of a handicap.

Up to the present time, Cornell University, University of Wisconsin, Lafayette College, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, University of Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania State College have entered relay teams. Dartmouth College and the University of Chicago are expected to send teams; but will not make a definite announcement until they have given their men further trying out.

H. L. Hillman, coach at Dartmouth, has asked that his four-mile team be put in the drawing for position at the pole, as he will enter them if the men show up sufficiently well in their trials. He has two very good milers in McGoughan and Daniels. Dartmouth will definitely enter the one-mile relay championship, running the same team that won here at the Meadbrook Club meet, namely, Hamm, Shea, Prentiss, and Murray.

At one time it looked as if the University of Chicago might be represented by a strong quartet as G. L. Otis and H. H. McCosh are two remarkable fast milers, but war service will prevent their representing the Maroon.

WARD CALLED INTO MILITARY SERVICE

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Charles Ward, former Pittsburgh player, who was secured by the Brooklyn club in the deal which sent C. D. Stengel and G. W. Cutshaw to Pittsburgh, received word from his local board in St. Louis to appear Monday for immediate induction into military service.

The loss of Ward will be a hard blow to the Brooklyn team. Manager Robinson had been counting on using him.

ACOSTA ORDERED TO REPORT

HAVANA, Cuba—Baldomero Acosta Jr. received a telegram Friday from Manager Clark Griffith of the Washington American League Baseball Club, saying that waivers which had been asked on the Cuban outfielder have been recalled and ordering him to report at Augusta.

MISS. BJURSTEDT IS WINNER OF SINGLES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Miss Molla Bjurstedt won the women's national indoor lawn tennis championship here today, defeating Miss Eleanor Goss of Brooklyn, 3-6, 6-1, 6-4, on the courts of the Seventh Regiment Armory.

Mrs. Bjurstedt won the championship in 1915 and 1916, but did not defend her honors last year. Miss Goss was also runner-up in the play last season.

Mrs. S. F. Weaver and Miss Eleanor Goss, by defeating Miss Caroma Winn and Mrs. H. S. Green, won the national doubles championship, 6-3, 11-9.

PURDUE MATMEN DEFEAT CHICAGO

Outclass University Entrants in a Western Conference Wrestling Match, 34 to 14 Points

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INCREASED RATES ASKED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Southern railroads today asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to increase rates on sewer pipe drain tile from Chattanooga 11 cents per 100 pounds to Boston and other New England cities.

GIANTS AT SAN ANTONIO

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—The New York Giants will meet the San Antonio team here this afternoon in the first of a two-game baseball series.

STATE COLLEGE, PA.—L. WILSON ELECTED CAPTAIN

STATE COLLEGE, Pa.—L. Wilson '19, was Friday elected captain of the Pennsylvania State University's basketball team for next season. He has played as guard on the Blue and White five for the past two seasons.

CLEVELAND SEVEN WINS GAME

CLEVELAND, O.—The all-star hockey team of Canada was defeated here Friday night by the Cleveland seven, 2 goals to 1.

SPEAR DEFEATS MOON IN TOURNEY

Establishes Best Average That Poggenburg Billiard Cup Play Has Yet Brought Forth

POGGENBURG CUP PLAY FIRST DIVISION

	Won	Lost	H.R.	P.C.
C. R. Lewis.....	3	0	23	1.000
L. A. Servatus.....	2	1	21	.667
Julian Rice.....	2	1	36	.667
C. E. Mathews.....	1	3	68	.250
C. P. Mathews.....	0	3	35	.000

SECOND DIVISION

	Won	Lost	H.R.	P.C.
Jacob Klinger.....	3	0	68	1.000
G. T. Moon Jr.	1	1	39	.667
T. Spear.....	2	1	41	.667
J. H. Miller.....	2	2	33	.333
D. L. Miller.....	0	4	18	.000

THIRD DIVISION

	Won	Lost	H.R.	P.C.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

MME. CLARA BUTT
AND HER PUBLIC

Contralto Talks on Popularization of Music—As to Voices—English Language in Song

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—Of the 1250 professional singers who, as the Musical Directory tells us, are resident in the city of London and its suburbs, how many have a following big enough to fill the Albert Hall? The answer, and any London concert agent will vouch for its correctness, is—one. In the most literal sense, therefore, the popularity of Mme. Clara Butt with English concert audiences may be spoken of as unique. And, for once, what is true musically of London, is true also of the provinces.

The musical artist may, and often does, regard the adjective popular as a synonym for the cheap, the crude, or the mediocre; but if music is ever to render to humanity that greater service dreamed of by men of genius like Beethoven and Wagner, the day must come when great art and popular art will mean one and the same thing. "What is the matter with our art?" Why is it that modern music is the exclusive property of the modern musician?" asked a well-known composer recently, and answering his own question he said: "One could not help feeling that it had become too subtle, too complex, too dependent upon the life of the study. It would be well for the music of the future to hark back to the music made by the simple people themselves."

Many have noticed that apart from the significant activity shown by the younger school of British composers, there has been amongst "the simple people themselves" a remarkable revival of popular interest in music, particularly during the last two or three years. This view is confirmed by Mme. Clara Butt, the contralto, who has, obviously, wide opportunities for judgment. To a representative of The Christian Science Monitor she said:

"Unquestionably, I find an increased appreciation and keener perception of the importance of music wherever I go. And this is strikingly evident in the big industrial towns in the north—towns, one must remember, not musical in the sense, for example, that Münchener, Liverpool, or Leeds, is musical. My own experience is that instead of getting shorter, queues grow longer; and people seem willing to pay not only for a ticket, but, in addition, the price of waiting long hours outside a concert hall. Again, I am often astonished at the attention with which these audiences listen. As the saying goes, one could hear a pin drop."

The program of my present tour includes songs by Handel, Rachmaninoff, sung by the way, in Italian and Russian; an aria of Beethoven's; and songs by English composers—Mr Edward German, Mr. Hamilton Harty and Mr. Harold Craxton, my accompanist. Although I have wondered sometimes if my audiences would not be happier listening to 'The Lost Chord,' they often rapturously encourage music that must be quite outside the range of their previous musical experience. And here I must make a confession. I feel now that in the past, perhaps, I have been a little over-anxious to give the public what the public wants—or shall I say what the public is supposed to want?"

Asked what, in her opinion, were the reasons for the increased interest in music, Mme. Butt replied: "The conditions under which we are all living. There exists, as never before, a need of the solace and refreshment that art brings. In every human being is a latent love of beauty and truth, and today many are awakening to their heritage for the first time. Another reason is purely economic. Large classes, particularly in the industrial areas, are now earning higher wages; and that, of course, means greater spending capacity."

The familiar head-shawl of the factory hand, for instance, is being replaced by the hat; and concerts, like hats, are now within the reach of thousands who formerly could not afford either. Yet another reason, I think, could be found in the numberless concerts given to soldiers. They are helping enormously to raise the general standard of musical taste. The men have a hearty aversion to so-called patriotic songs and the wishy-washy sentimental ballads—anyone who knows uncensored versions of their own ditties will understand that—and prefer to listen to the songs that they themselves cannot sing. My husband tells me that in France, as far as his experience goes, one of the most popular is a song by Vaughan Williams."

Speaking of her own personal preferences in music, the singer said: "I adore Debussy and am tremendously interested in the work of moderns like Ravel, Stravinsky and Schönberg. I was present at Queen's Hall when the 'Six Orchestral Pieces' of the last named were hissed. Personally, I think the bewilderment felt by many people in listening to the new music is largely self-created; and I cannot understand how, if the hearer is free from prejudice, such music is found difficult to grasp. After all, what these composers are saying today, everybody will be saying tomorrow, or the day after. Should it not be easier to listen to new conceptions of musical art than to those worn thadhore by repetition?"

"Some, of course, find pleasure in platitudes, musical and otherwise; but, for many of us, when platitudes come in at the door, interest flies out of the window. It sounds like dreadful heresy, but, frankly, Mozart annoys me. Mozart in his time was wonderful, but surely superficial. I



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by E. O. Hoppe

Mme. Clara Butt, contralto

cannot sing tragic words to pretty, tuneful music."

In response to a question, the contralto professed an entire disagreement with certain modern theories of voice production, particularly with the hypothesis that the singing and speaking voice are fundamentally the same. She pointed out that a singer with a beautiful singing voice often has an ugly speaking voice, and that the owner of a fine speaking voice frequently has no singing voice at all.

"In my opinion," she went on, "voices are born, not made. It has always appeared to me that far too much attention is given to what may be called the merely physical side of singing. At the risk of being misunderstood, I may say that, personally, I regard the voice as something not physical, but mental—the expression of the musical and artistic intelligence. I fail to see how the voice can be separated or even thought of apart from the musical sensibility of its possessor. In other words, the singer can only give utterance to what he, or she, perceives of musical truth and beauty."

Speaking of the education of English singers, she said: "English singers have, in the past, been strangely neglectful of their own language; perhaps because it is their own. They have taken an immense amount of pains in acquiring a good French or Italian diction and forgotten that such a thing as English diction existed. Owing to the war, however, singers are having to study at home. This will help to produce not only good English singers, but what is equally important, English teachers who know how to teach. And already it may be said that the demand is creating the supply."

The artist was emphatic on the subject of musical education in English public and preparatory schools. "I feel strongly," said she, "that sport plays a part altogether beyond its value; and—hasten to explain that I am in no way biased against games, indeed I am fond of all games myself—the boy who has a natural inclination toward music, I speak with experience, gets little or no encouragement. The public school attitude was perhaps accurately expressed by a boy of my acquaintance, who remarked of an exceptionally clever friend: 'Oh, So-and-so will never get on in life, he is no good at games.' Of the importance and the great mission of art, future citizens are taught practically nothing. If not actually looking at it askance, the current ideal of good form views art as a diversion of quite minor importance. At one school I know, one of the most expensive in England, the same master teaches piano, violin, organ, 'cello, harmony and theory, in fact any instrument or branch of music that a boy wishes to learn, and, I believe, dancing! A musical Admirable Crichton could not make such teaching adequate, much less efficient."

"This may be exceptional, but I fear that the attitude which it represents is not. The English are undoubtedly a music-loving folk; and it says much that, in spite of the indifference of the public schools and their far-reaching influence, the art of music is progressing in England by leaps and bounds."

Mme. Butt made her first and only appearance in opera as a student, at 17 years of age, when she played the title role of Gluck's "Orphée." A question as to the chances of her re-appearance on the stage elicited the "Spring Song" by Mendelssohn and the intermezzo from "Cavalleria Russa-

ticana." It will be seen that great strides have been made in the furtherance of culture, in the course of a decade or so.

This latest concert of the popular series has been of more particular interest because for the first time the patrons of the entertainments were invited to suggest the works that should be performed at it. They chose these by mail from the repertory of the season, and those which received the highest number of votes were selected for the program. The greatest number of requests was given to Elgar's march, "Pomp and Circumstance," but the fourth symphony by Tchaikovsky received only one vote. Dvorák's symphony, "From the New World," also stood high in the voting, but not so high as the composition by Tchaikovsky. Other pieces which were voted on to the program were the "Magic Fire" scene from Wagner's "Die Walküre," the largo by Handel, the berceuse from Godard's "Jocelyn," some of Dvorák's arrangements of the Hungarian dances by Brahms, Keller's valse caprice, and the previously mentioned symphony by Tchaikovsky and march by Sir Edward Elgar.

The program was made up exclusively from the modern Russians. Opening with the Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet," it ran through Arensky's variations on a theme of Tchaikovsky for string orchestra, Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Capriccio Espagnol," Scriabin's "Poème de l'extase," and came to a brilliant ending with the dances of the Polovetsian maidens from Borodin's "Prince Igor."

The recital last Sunday (March 24) was given by Heniot Levy, a local pianist. There was nothing particularly novel on this performer's program, but an excellent effect was made by three pieces of his own composition, pieces which were distinguished for poetic fancy and imaginativeness of style. As a performer, Mr. Levy disclosed a touch of considerable charm and admirable musicianship. Not an executant of remarkable brilliancy, his reading of Beethoven's 32 variations in C minor and of Schumann's long fantasia, was made less effective than otherwise it might have been by the player's inaccuracies. He delivered himself, however, of a beautiful performance of Chopin's sonata, op. 58, and of two pieces, published without opus number, by Mendelssohn.

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NYORK, N. Y.—Miss Mabel Garrison made one of her rare appearances at the Metropolitan Opera House, last Thursday, when she substituted for Mme. Barrientos in the mad scene from "Lucia," which formed a part of a matinee devoted to four acts from as many works. The American coloratura soprano once again proved her worth, singing the difficult music with remarkable flexibility of utterance and rare beauty of tone; and the audience responded as New York audiences have responded before this year to Mme. Galli-Curci alone among singers.

ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—The most interesting concert of the week was, given by Mr. Adrian Boult, with the London Symphony Orchestra at the Queen's Hall. The program included "Asie" from Ravel's "Schéhérazade," sung by Mr. Yves Tinayre, and Vaughan Williams' fine "London" symphony. Mr. Boult has decided to repeat the latter work at his fourth concert on April 18, substituting it for the second symphony of Brahms.

Stravinsky's "Pribaoutki" (chansons plaiantes), for voice, flute, oboe, cor anglais, clarinet, bassoon, violin, viola, cello and double bass, was given a first performance in London at the last concert of the London String Quartet. Miss Olga Hale was the vocalist and Mr. Eugene Goossens, Jr., the conductor. The program also included Mr. J. B. McEwen's "Theodorus" quartet in E flat. Miss Myra Hess played a group of piano pieces by Debussy at the same concert.

Leopold Auer gave his much-heralded recital in Carnegie Hall on Saturday afternoon. This violinist, whom this country has known only as the teacher of the great, does not play as well as certain of his gifted pupils, his weakness lying in his inability to encompass the technical difficulties of rapid passages, which results in faulty intonation and blurred tone. Very wisely he devoted his program to the masterpieces of the Eighteenth Century, omitting all the purely virtuoso compositions which the following years brought forth. Accordingly, he had full opportunity to disclose a truly fine cantilena, that was particularly pleasing in pianissimo passages. Here, indeed, it was possible to see how so many of his pupils develop a tone of silvery loveliness.

Before these lines are in print, Sir Thomas Beecham, with only a few days' notice, will have started a five-weeks' season of opera in English at Drury Lane. The repertory for the first week includes "The Marriage of Figaro," "Aida," "Samson and Delilah," "Faust," "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Pagliacci," "Magic Flute," "La Bohème," "Il Trovatore" and Bach's "Phinebus and Pan."

Sir Frederick Cowen, the composer of many operas, has been appointed a professor at the Guildhall School of Music by the musical committee of the Corporation of London, to teach opera.

PHILADELPHIA NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—In the presentation of "Carmen" at the Metropolitan Opera House last Tuesday night, Mme. Geraldine Farrar gave another example of the ideas of the functions of a "singing actress" about which she has recently begun to write for the public prints. Her name, in the first place, had attracted an enormous audience. And her performance, by reason of its vitality alone, doubtless made certain positive impressions upon a section of those who heard and watched her with attention. But by some her work might have been called "opera as a movie actress sees it"; certainly the most conservative, indeed friendly, judgment could hardly deny that the work of the prima donna emphasized too violently the histrionic demands of operatic art.

There is something to say for this treatment of a rôle when an artist's vocal resources are as restricted as those of Mme. Farrar have become in recent seasons. Even on this platform, however, Mme. Farrar exposed herself to critical reproach. She did not offer so much a careful study of the willful, wayward gipsy girl, with hints of the tragedy which ultimately overcame her, as a rather naive picture of a high-spirited American girl having an excellent "time" on the stage. The exploitation of her personality is by no means as high an artistic feat as, say, her conscientious and restrained performance of "Madame Butterfly" in this city a few weeks ago. The work of the prima donna marked an advanced stage in the new methods she has set for herself in recent seasons. And it is evident now that unless she is more discreet about her importation of musical comedy manners and methods in opera, she will arrive at a point where she will be utterly without artistic justification or popular support. She has largely sacrificed the former already. And the tributes of overshadowing applause won by her associate artists on this occasion were prophetic of the popular verdict.

The Chicago Symphony Orchestra offered last Thursday one of its popular programs. These concerts are presented every two or three weeks at a nominal rate of admission, and the tickets are distributed through the settlement districts. Thus educational work of the greatest value is being accomplished; and that the labor is bearing fruit, may be gathered from the circumstance that symphonies are among the most applauded compositions on the programs. When it is remembered that Theodore Thomas, the founder of the Chicago orchestra, was constrained to placate even the connoisseurs at the regular concerts with occasional programs upon which there were accustomed to figure the "Spring Song" by Mendelssohn and the intermezzo from "Cavalleria Russa-

ticana," it will be seen that great strides have been made in the furtherance of culture, in the course of a decade or so.

This latest concert of the popular series has been of more particular interest because for the first time the patrons of the entertainments were invited to suggest the works that should be performed at it. They chose these by mail from the repertory of the season, and those which received the highest number of votes were selected for the program. The greatest number of requests was given to Elgar's march, "Pomp and Circumstance," but the fourth symphony by Tchaikovsky received only one vote.

No more impressive tribute could be paid to the virility and individuality of the Russian school of music than that afforded by the pair of symphony concerts given by the Philadelphia Orchestra under the direction of Leopold Stokowski at the Academy of Music last week.

The program was made up exclusively from the modern Russians.

Opening with the Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet," it ran through Arensky's variations on a theme of Tchaikovsky for string orchestra, Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Capriccio Espagnol," Scriabin's "Poème de l'extase," and came to a brilliant ending with the dances of the Polovetsian maidens from Borodin's "Prince Igor."

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Compositions of John Powell were presented at the last subscription concert of the Russian Symphony Orchestra, Modest Altschuler, conductor, at Carnegie Hall, on Saturday evening.

One of them was a Negro rhapsody,

for piano and orchestra, which was performed with the composer at the piano.

In this work Mr. Powell appeals in an irresistible way to listeners'

sense of humor, and furthermore

in a convincing way to their sense of artistic fitness and proportion.

His score abounds in well-managed contrasts of orchestra against the solo instrument.

In the middle portion of the rhapsody, the principal tune is treated dialogue-fashion, orchestra speaking and piano answering, until just the moment when it is time for the subject of conversation to change.

Were the composer a little more apt at making transitions from one section of his piece to the next, he would have the final accomplishment of a musical poet.

Another Powell work on the program was the piano suite "At the Fair," strikingly arranged for orchestra by Mr. Altschuler.

The Philharmonic Society brought its season to a close on Sunday afternoon, when Mr. Stravinsky led his men through a request program, including the Tchaikovsky fifth symphony and excerpts from the music-dramas of Wagner.

Mr. Stravinsky is always at his best when conducting the symphonies of the great Russian, and Sunday furnished but another manifestation of this. The performance was in all respects a delightful one, being surcharged with barbaric feeling and deeply emotional significance.

The war has had little effect upon the Philharmonic audiences, and this year has really been the best the organization has had.

Following Saturday's production of Henry F. Gilbert's "The Dance in the Place Congo," the Metropolitan Orchestra played the same composer's "Comedy Overture on Negro Themes."

Like its immediate predecessor, the work pointed to the fact that among American composers Gilbert is doing the most to write music that is essentially American in spirit and understanding.

The overture is based upon thematic material drawn from the great fountain of the Negro spirituals,

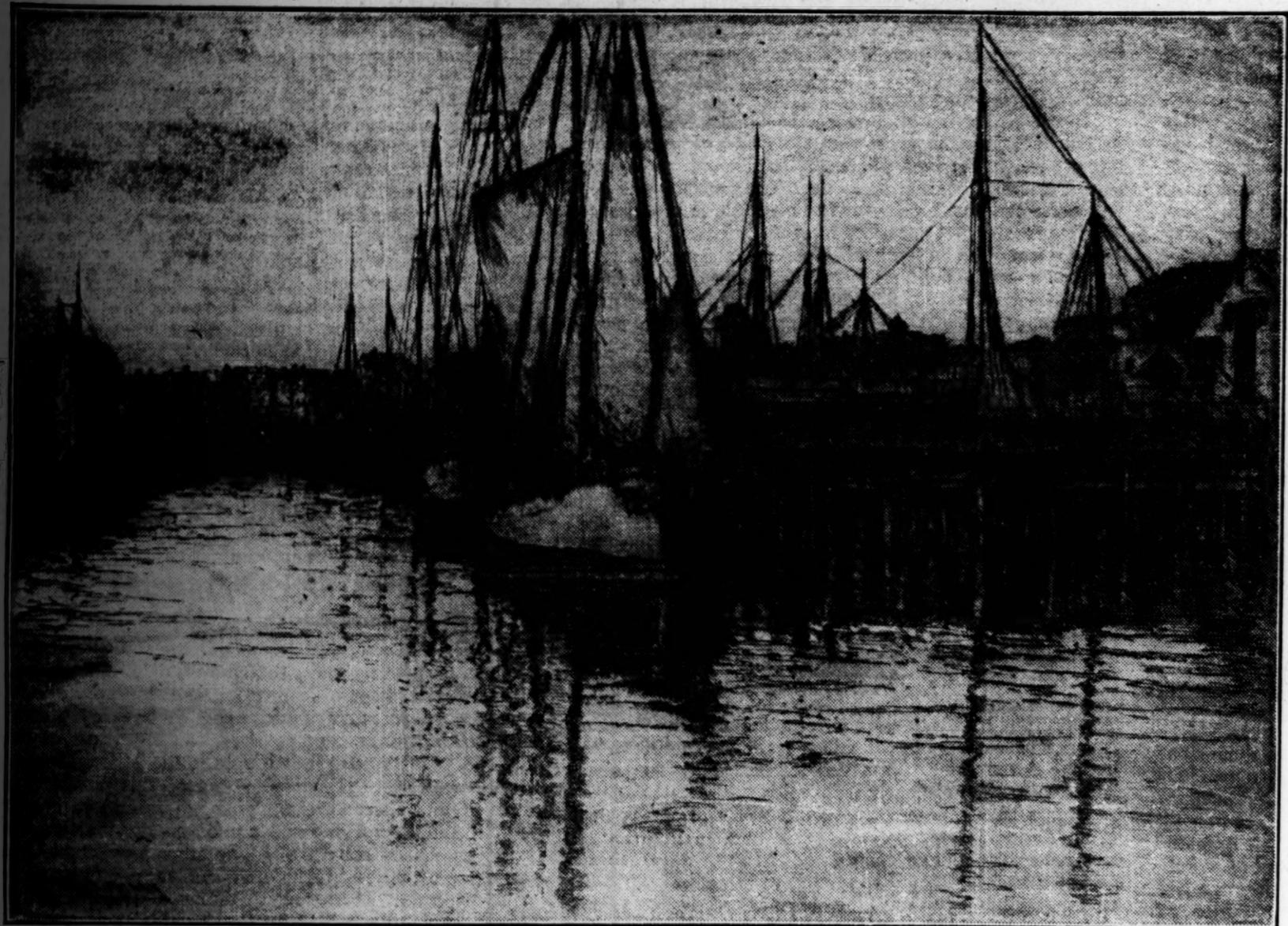
and is an excellent example of the possibilities of such in the hands of a learned and inspired composer.

Though it is comparatively an early work, its craftsmanship is competent and the score moves for the most part smoothly and with interest.

Wednesday afternoon of this week witnessed the only appearance this year in this city of the Philadelphia Orchestra. The visit was made under the auspices of the Society of Friends of Music, and the program which was played was devoted to unusual compositions. First of all, there was the Bach suite in B minor for orchestra and flute, with Daniel Maquerre as solo flutist. Then followed the Mozart concerto in E flat for orchestra and two pianos, in which the soloists were Ossip Gabrilowitch and Harold Bauer, and the Bach concerto for three pianos and orchestra, in which the two pianists mentioned were supplemented by Mme. Olga Samaroff. Mr. Stokowski's readings of Bach are illuminating, but cling closely to the celebrated Leipzig traditions, in consequence of which they become monotonous. There is no doubt but that Bach is capable of greater elasticity of interpretation than the majority of conductors allow; but because the master neglected to furnish his interpreters with marks of expression, they hesitate to give his works any variety, except that which has been sanctioned by the savants of other years. This weakness of Mr. Stokowski was particularly noticeable in the concerto, though he did find fuller meaning for the glories of the suite. All three of the soloists were satisfactory.

There have been few recitals this year to compare with that of Leopold Godowsky in Aeolian Hall last Thursday, when the pianist played an all-Chopin program. So often in the past Godowsky's playing has been dry; but on Thursday it was of the sort to stir even the most jaded music lover. The flat polonaise received a reading which in the subtlety of its coloring and the variety of its dynamic values raised it

THE HOME FORUM



Gloucester Harbor

From the etching by Edward T. Hurley

One summer evening I was driving with a friend through the main street of East Gloucester. It was after tea, and a sky, translucent overhead, was burning down towards the west, preparing for one of the famous Gloucester sunsets.

We were driving through a weir of stores and fish firms—this last it should be said, is the technical name for the frames or trellises upon which salt fish are dried. For Gloucester, it must be understood, is the most important fishing port in the world, and Fish... is always spelled therewith a capital. In fact, there is dignity about this form of commerce upon which, to the reduction of most other interests, Gloucester insists. Her summer guests

may come and go, may pay or not, may criticize or adore, but her fish bite on forever. The result of my own observation has been that Gloucester, in her heart of hearts, regards her large summer population with a certain contempt. We are weak on the topic of main-sheets and jib-hanks, of blocks and "poppie-ballast," and seines. We are not learned in the times when herring strike and mackerel are due. We cannot man a Grand Bunker in a gale. We do not go "haddockin'" in March. We do not pack "Cape Ann turkey" to the limits of the globe. Our incomes, if we have any, are drawn from invisible sources looked upon with instinctive suspicion. They are neither caught with a hook nor

salted in a box, nor telephoned to the Board of Trade when the cargoes come in. We are more or less idle folk, who wander about the streets, or sun ourselves stupidly on the red and purple rocks, or dig for clams on the beaches at high tide, or exasperate the farmers by trampling down the hay, and letting the cattle into the apple orchards. We are artists, whose crop of white umbrellas sprouts everywhere and bothers everybody, and whose brushes do not know a backstay from cornsilk.

We are boarders who capsize the catboats, or pay by the hour to sail in a calm, and don't know any better; cottagers who build homes in extraordinary localities hitherto little respected; or even writers who put

Gloucester adoringly into the magazines out of the impulses of our loyal and loving hearts and are hated accordingly of all men for the tribute's sake...

Yet I mean only gracious things by the dear old place, which I have loved for twenty years. I devoutly believe and firmly proclaim that Gloucester Harbor is the most adorable spot in this part of the world in which to spend the summer.—Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward.

The Cost

It costs more to neglect our duties than to accomplish them.—Anna Dickinson.

Pleasure and Pain

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IF THERE is no pain in the flesh, there is no pleasure in the flesh. That is a metaphysical statement which the great world does not quite know whether it wants to accept or not. And the cause of its hesitation is just this, that it has not the very remotest idea in what true pleasure lies. The cynic who declared that life would be bearable without its amusements went unconsciously nearer the truth than either he or his audience was aware. For, as a matter of fact, the audience clings to those pleasures with the embrace of madness. The wise man, who was a king in Jerusalem, in the days of long ago, summed up this human dream of pleasure in matter in one terrible diatribe, and cast it all from him as "vanity and vexation of spirit," and declared that there "was no profit under the sun." Centuries later, in the pages of Science and Health, to give only one specific example on page 6, Mrs. Eddy told the world what was ailing it, in words against which it has rebelled ever since, largely because she also told it the remedy, a remedy it was loath to take: "To cause suffering as the result of sin, is the means of destroying sin. Every supposed pleasure in sin will furnish more than its equivalent of pain, until belief in material life and sin is destroyed."

Now the world will admit, willingly enough, that pleasure resulting in or derived from sin is wrong; its quarrel with metaphysics is something different, it is as to what comprises sin.

The human mind, to be exact, has a horror of exact definitions, but the philosopher does not quite realize why,

until he has passed through the fire of human experience himself, or has begun to plumb the depths of metaphysics. The Preacher learned through bitter experience, and gave the world the benefit of that experience, with all the concentrated gall of disillusionment: "The heart of the wise is in the house of mourning; but the heart of fools is in the house of mirth." Much more gently, but equally remorselessly, Mrs. Eddy stated the same conclusion, on page 296 of Science and Health: "Progress is born of experience. It is the ripening of mortal man, through which the mortal is dropped for the immortal. Either here or hereafter, suffering or Science must destroy all illusions regarding life and mind, and regenerate mortal sense and self."

Now in spite of the vitriolic declara-

tion of the Preacher: "I said of laughter, It is mad; and of mirth, What doeth it?" there is the mirth of

saints as well as the mirth of evil, the laughter of salvation as well as the laughter of madness. The task of the metaphysician, then, is to distinguish between Principle and error in every case. In order to do this scientifically, which is the only true way, he must come down to definitions: he must, for the present purpose, decide exactly what sin is. Sin, then, is not a mere expression of human judgment, of social expediency, or of developed civilization. It is the antithesis of righteousness, and so not merely the reverse of human good, but often a synonym for it. For example, human good, throughout the ages, has proclaimed varying religions as the zenith of righteousness. In this way the mistletoe of the Druids, the license of Olympus, or the cruelties of Vishnu, were, each in their day, endowed with a special sanctity. Yet no one, today, would pretend that their rites were good because they were buttressed by human passions and human ignorance.

It is necessary, then, to find a definition of sin not just agreeable to the human senses, or convincing to the human intellect, but scientifically exact. Now God, obviously, necessarily, and demonstrably, is divine Principle, since divinity divorced from Principle would be a contradiction in terms. Sin, on the other hand, is equally obviously anything which constitutes a denial of God, of Principle. But God is not only Principle. God is Spirit, therefore sin is a denial of anything either in Principle or spiritual. This, of course, does not mean that every contradiction of Spirit constitutes an equal degree of sin. There is a great gulf fixed between a mathematical miscalculation and murder. But both are, in their degree, devoid of Principle, and as such denials of God, and so sin. Sickness then is sin, as is drunkenness, even though the great gulf between a bone broken through an accident, and one broken owing to drunkenness. The gulf is the difference between a sin of omission and commission, even though of sins of commission themselves there are many degrees. The man, that is to say, who suffers from a headache as a result of drunkenness has been guilty of an active denial of Principle. But the man who suffers from a headache in the belief that there is sensation in matter is being guilty of attributing inharmony to Principle, and so denying the fact that God made everything that was made, and made it good.

God, however, being Spirit, and

matter being the opposite of Spirit, it is obvious that any belief in the reality of matter is a denial of Spirit, of God. Consequently the man who believes either in pleasure or in pain in matter, is believing in something which is a denial of God, an expression of untruth, and to the extent of his denial is guilty of sin. This, surely, is why Christ Jesus declared, "The flesh profiteth nothing," and why Paul wrote, "They that are in the flesh cannot please God." To please God, to come into accord with Principle, it is necessary then to deny matter, just as in order to find that which profiteth, it is necessary to turn, as Jesus indicated, to Spirit and to Truth. In turning to Truth or Spirit, then, a man turns away from the flesh, and in learning the spiritual fact or Truth, he is released from the ignorance of the senses, and is made free of matter.

The difficulty of making this change, from a material to a spiritual outlook, lies, of course, in the materiality of the human mind, reenforced by the fact that this human mind, whilst quite willing to renounce the pain of the senses, is by no means willing to renounce sensual pleasures. "It is easier for Christianity to cast out sickness than sin," Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 138 of Science and Health, "for the sick are more willing to part with pain than are sinners to give up the sinful, so-called pleasure of the senses."

On the Advance Through Judaea

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
By Hebron's vale we come at last;
To Hebron's cave our steps are brought.

There Abraham and Isaac lie,
And Jacob, dead to mortal thought.
God of the living! they who call
On Thee as Father see not death at all.
In Bethlehem by night there stood
The captain of our Christian host.
Such royal peace he knew to be
A mother's peace, not his to boast.
It was not he that shook our foes,
But just a baby boy in swaddling clothes.

As conquered, not as conquering,
Our feet have stood within the gates
Of Love's own city, Zion, hear,
And rid the world of ancient hates!
Jerusalem, on thee we call,
Thou bride adorned, and mother of us all!

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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"Brand" and "Peer Gynt" the Denunciations of a Prophet

of these two extraordinary dramas, they have their roots deep in the universal experience and character of man.

"Brand" is the tragedy of noble failure; "Peer Gynt," which succeeded it in the following year, the tragedy of ignoble failure. Both are tragedies; they teach companion lessons; but they show opposite facets of the coin of truth.

"Both Brand and Peer Gynt," the writer goes on to say, "teach, the one by example, the other by warning, the splendor of a life that is truly lived in loyalty to noble purpose, the meaning of a life that forgets God's calling and knows not touch of self-devotion. But both teach also in the culminating verses with which they close that love is greatest of all; that concentrated heroism itself will fail if the just call of love and sympathy have been thwarted, that even the mean and dastardly may be redeemed by the sympathy and love of another heart."

"And other vast and momentous truths, too, are wrought into the lives and words of these men and women whom Ibsen presents to us with such marvelous reality and power. I will but state one more of them and have done. Ibsen is the hater of convention. And he holds that there are not only conventional lies current in the world, false and rotten bases of conduct, but that there is conventional truth as well. Even the sublimest truth . . . when it becomes embedded in creeds, professed as a matter of course, universally voted respectable, the life is no longer in it, and all sorts of false doctrines wholly incompatible with it are taken up alongside of it without a suspicion of discord. And so a generation that is content with the truths discovered by its fathers or its grandfathers, and already wrought into the everyday professions of society, really knows not the wholesome taste and nutritive power of truth at all. And it is the men who are forever mouthing truths that have grown respectable that are mur-

dering the fresh young life of humanity; the men who, perhaps crudely, yet with a glowing sincerity, propound new truths, that shock and startle perhaps, yet are the ultimate saviors of man.

"And so we part from this great, original, rugged, often grim and gloomy teacher, who stands like a weather-beaten rock defying the waves of criticism at the turning of the centuries. The more we know him, the more we shall learn from him; for he is that best teacher who compels us to think ourselves. There are those who have called him pessimist; but no man ever yet was pessimist who urged men on from truth to truth, who revered principle and fidelity as he reveres them, who believed in pressing ever on toward the unseen goal, who threw on men and women the responsibility of true self-realization, of 'wearing God's thought of them as a crest.'"

The Fretful Porcupine

Whether or not the fretful porcupine rolls itself into a ball is a subject over which my friend John Burroughs and several brother naturalists have become as heated as the question involved points of theology. Up among the Adirondacks, and in the very heart of the region of porcupines, I happen to have a modest cottage. This retreat is called The Porcupine, and I ought by good rights to know something about the habits of the small animal from which it derives its name. Last winter my dog Buster used to come home on an average of three times a month from an excursion up Mt. Pisgah with his nose stuck full of quills, and he ought to have some concrete ideas on the subject. We two, then, are prepared to testify that the porcupine in its moments of relaxation occasionally contracts itself into what might be taken for a ball by persons not too difficult to get into trouble—would like to assert that it is an actual ball. That it is a shape with which one had better not thoughtlessly meddle is a conviction that my friend Buster stands ready to defend against all comers.—Aldrich.

On the Emerald Meadows

On the emerald meadows,
And hills in the distance, are gold streams of light,
And soft silent shadows

Seem to spread over eve the calm stillness of night;

The stars are in motion
Across the blue deep;
Like a mirror the ocean;
And the winds, hushed to silence,
Among the leaves sleep.

—Zhukovsky (tr. from the Russian by Bowring).

Mr. Gladstone's Oratory

be high in the front rank. His voice rose to fame and power, as indeed, by it most English statesmen have risen." And for many years, Viscount Bryce says in his "Biographical Studies," "his eloquence was the main, one might almost say the sole, source of his influence."

The permanent reputation of an orator depends upon two things, the witness of contemporaries to the impression produced upon them, and the written or printed record of his speeches. Few are the famous speakers who would be famous if they were tried by this latter test alone, and Mr. Gladstone was not one of them. It is only by a rare combination of gifts that one who speaks with so much force and brilliance as to charm his listeners is also able to deliver thoughts so valuable in words so choice that posterity will read them as literature. Some of the ancient orators did this; but we seldom know how far those of their speeches which have been preserved are the speeches which they actually delivered. Among moderns, a few French preachers, Edmund Burke, Macaulay, and Daniel Webster are perhaps the only speakers whose discourses have passed into classics and find new generations of readers. Twenty years hence Mr. Gladstone's will not be read, except, of course, by historians. Indeed, they ceased to be read even in his life time. They are too long, too diffuse, too minute in their handling of details, too elaborately qualified in their enunciation of general principles. The same oblivion has overtaken all but a few of the best speeches (or parts of speeches) of Grattan, Sheridan, Pitt, Fox, Erskine, Canning, Plunket, Brougham, Peel, Bright. It may, indeed, be said—and the examples of Burke and Macaulay show that this is no paradox—that the speakers whom posterity most enjoys are rarely those who most affected the audiences that listened to them.

If, on the other hand, Mr. Gladstone be judged by the impression he made on his own time, his place will

Outline in Art and Life

The great and golden rule of art, as well as of life, is this: That the more distinct, sharp, and wiry the bounding line, the more perfect the work of art; and the less keen and sharp, the greater is the evidence of weak imitation, plagiarism and bungling. Great inventors in all ages knew this. Protogenes and Apelles knew each other by this line. Raphael and Michelangelo, and Albert Dürer are known by this, and this alone. The want of this determinate and bounding form evidences the idea of want of the artist's mind, and the presence of plagiarism in all its branches. How do we distinguish the oak from the beech, the horse from the ox, but by the bounding outline? How do we distinguish one face or countenance from

—Harriet E. H. King.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1918

EDITORIALS

"The Crisis"

EXACTLY two centuries before the outbreak of the present war Sir Richard Steele wrote a pamphlet, which has since come to be regarded as one of the principal political utterances of a great literary age. It was termed "The Crisis," and dealt with the important question of the Hanoverian succession. Now, whether George Guelph or James Stewart should nominally sit on the throne of England might have seemed very much the battle of Tweedledum and Tweedledee. But really what was behind the decision was the enormously important one of the Protestant or Roman Catholic succession. The friend of Joseph Addison, and his close colleague as editor of *The Spectator*, Richard Steele was all for the Protestant succession. But in January, 1714, the situation was full of perplexity, and the Jacobites succeeded in making things pretty unpleasant for the great essayist, until, six months later, King George landed at Greenwich, and the hopes of the Roman Catholic Church were finally blasted. Exactly two centuries later there came the moment of another crisis, a crisis this time between autocracy and democracy, and curiously enough whilst the descendant of George Guelph represented the democracy of England, in this crisis, all his German relations, and the sometime kingdom of Hanover from which, as electors, his ancestors had come to rule England, were massed upon the side of autocracy.

In the day of Sir Richard Steele the press had not become what it is today. The electric telegraph had not been heard of. There were no newspaper trains to steam out of London in the early morning, and scatter their shower of newspapers over Scotland by midday. The innumerable means by which, that is to say, the news of the world is now circulated, were then unavailable, and so first one great writer, and then another, placed his talent at the disposal of a minister, for the purpose of presenting the case of a ministry in some famous pamphlet. Thus in the year 1714 Sir Richard Steele published his "Crisis," and was immediately replied to by Jonathan Swift, in "The Public Spirit of the Whigs." It would be impossible to produce in the present era a "Crisis" anything to compare with Steele's pamphlet, and this for the simple reason that it is a veritable age of pamphlets. Ambassadors and politicians, soldiers and journalists, have showered ephemeral publications on the world, compared to which even the leaves of Vallembrone might be regarded as scanty. But no one great utterance holds the field as a statement of the case. And yet it might be wished that some man would stand forth, as in the hour of Blenheim, and write a new "Campaign" as Addison wrote "The Campaign." The crisis of 1714 faded away without a battle. Whatever of direct fighting was to be found in it, overflowed in the harmless Stewart invasions of the '15 and the '45. But the clerical element was not then destroyed, and it has manifested itself again very plainly in the struggle of the world war of today. In other words the world has hardly understood how real the crisis of 1714 was, because that crisis did not develop, and could not develop into a world war like today. The mental fuel for the holocaust was there, beyond question. But the world had still to shrink under the bonds of steel rails and telegraph wires, and the autocratic instinct had to develop itself in the form of high explosives and man power, before the situation could develop into Armageddon.

Two centuries of persistent struggle, which have seen the birth of the great republic of the west, of the Republic of France, and of the vast democratic British dominions, have threatened autocracy, in church and state, so vitally that this autocracy has reached the point when it seems necessary for it to challenge democracy, not merely for its own safety, but with the intent of the destruction of democracy. Freedom of thought and freedom of action, in other words, are no longer to be admitted if autocracy can help it. And so the guns thunder day and night, and the battle lines struggle in one incessant, locked conflict, which is to prove whether the knowledge of Principle possessed by democracy is at the moment stronger than the scientific organization of materiality. But just as, in the crisis of 1714, the supporters of freedom to think and freedom to act found in their ranks their own autocracy, so the democracy of today contains in itself its own autocracy. The Whig, in plain English, might wish to base national control on a broader basis than the four legs of a throne, but he was not less selfish in his conception of an oligarchy in preference to a monarchy. The Anglican Church was not desirous of controlling men's minds through the instrumentality of the Inquisition and the auto-da-fé, but it was intent upon keeping the dissenter in his place. And so one of the most brilliant of the pamphleteers, Daniel Defoe, wrote one of the most brilliant of all the pamphlets, "A Short Way with Dissenters." It is precisely the same today. The clutch of the clerical fingers still threatens the throat of democracy, but so do the medical fingers, whilst the public sees a great institution of mercy suddenly converted, by the temper of autocracy, into as purely an anti-democratic institution as could be wished. The worst enemies of a man, it has truly been said, are those of his own household. And certainly the worst enemy of democracy is the autocracy of democracy, whether expressed in a medical trust or a Bolshevik vohingericht.

It is unfortunate that the famous saying of Madame Roland continues as true in the Twentieth as in the Eighteenth Century. But the end is inevitable all the same. Ideas are always stronger than brute force, just as spirit is always stronger than matter. What gives brute force and what gives matter its temporary advantage is that the ideas are by no means always based on Principle, whilst the spiritual outlook of the man in the street is sometimes very little better than the outlook of that strange antithesis, spiritualized matter. So in the great

battle of today ideals are facing the big battalions, and are facing them with wonderful success. The German high command rolls down its flood of cannon fodder, only too hideously accurately cannon fodder in this instance. But it is to see its gradual break up and disintegration before those small battalions, which are not moving blindly forward at the order of a general staff, to which they have yielded themselves servants to obey, but which are animated by a concept of the duty they owe to the world, to make it safe for democracy.

It is just this spirit that autocracy has never succeeded in crushing for the reason, mysterious enough to it, but simple enough to the true metaphysician, that no amount of destruction of men's bodies has ever affected Mind. Mind exists, omnipotent and indestructible, animating and governing all men in proportion as they free themselves from the passions of the senses, and from the belief in the invulnerability of the kingdom of matter. It has been so from the evening of the Valley of Ajalon till the morning of Vimy Ridge, from the day of Divus Caesar to the day of the Virgin of Nuremberg. And it will remain so until the final hour of Armageddon, when the dragon, fighting against Michael, discovers that it cannot prevail.

Colonel Roosevelt Speaks Plainly

THE Republicans of Maine, on a recent evening, forgot that they had practically read their distinguished guest out of the party, six years ago. They remembered only what Theodore Roosevelt had been to them before the Progressive split, and what he had been to them since the United States entered the war. The tremendous gathering in Portland, and the tremendous enthusiasm displayed when the speaker of the evening was presented, may be taken as tributes to the man and to his opinions in a general way, but those who examine more closely into the thought of the public, and are studiously mindful of its present drift, will perceive in this exhibition of sentiment a protest against the nation's halting war efforts and a demand that they shall be immediately energized by the true spirit of Americanism.

Colonel Roosevelt at Portland put politics aside. He talked, as a citizen and a patriot, "to Republicans who have, in this crisis, subordinated all other questions to their devotion to the nation." As a citizen and a patriot, addressing citizens and patriots, he could not conscientiously undertake to excuse or gloss over the mistakes that have been made. The truths to which he gave utterance were not pleasant to his audience; they cannot be pleasant to the nation; but they must be recognized, and assimilated, if the United States is not to continue to dwell in a fools' paradise. He probably said nothing particularly new, but he stated things with an impressiveness that must compel attention.

The ship shortage, the aircraft shortage, the munition shortage, comprising a situation entirely new in American experience, had to be discussed by Colonel Roosevelt, as it must be discussed by every one who deals comprehensively with present-day conditions, even though such discussion begins to sound like an old story. Those who state the facts must be persistent in reiteration, no matter how many symptoms of impatience may develop among those who listen.

One of the things most needed in order quickly to defeat Germany is to awaken the United States from the dream that it can afford to let business and everything else go on oblivious of the impediments and obstacles that are being placed in the way of its war work. Germany cannot be beaten by promises from war plants, or aircraft plants, or munition plants. Products are the need of the hour. "I don't give a snap of my finger for words," said the former President, "unless they are backed up by deeds. I don't care for the best turned or loftiest sentences, unless they are supported by action." In other words, in common with the great mass of his fellow citizens, he cares only for works: for ships, for airplanes, for guns, for American troops at the front rather than in the cantonments, for victories rather than voices.

Neither Colonel Roosevelt nor anyone else, moved as he is, or inspired as he is, or disturbed over delay as he is, will deny the President and his Administration loyal and devoted support in every step that may be taken toward the winning of the war. Yet what the speaker said of his party's duty may be applied to all Americans worthy of the name. "This," said he, "is the people's war. It is not the President's war. It is not Congress' war. It is the duty of the Republican Party to stand like a rock against inefficiency, incompetence, hesitation, and delay, no less than against lukewarmness in serving the common cause of ourselves and our allies."

If the war is to be speedily won, it must be through the reversal of conditions that seem to be striving to fasten themselves upon the country. Inefficiency, incompetence, hesitation, delay, lukewarmness, failure to produce and deliver war essentials on time must be treated as offenses against the nation, not as excusable shortcomings.

Ships and Aircraft

It is difficult, almost impossible, to get the facts concerning the outlook for and the output of merchant ships and military airplanes in the United States. In the public view, this of itself is one of the most irritating phases of the situation. There is no end of publicity where secrecy is requisite; no end of secrecy where publicity is desirable. The charge that the departments are, in some particulars, withholding information to which the public is entitled is legitimate and justifiable criticism. If the public understood why, with all the money and time expended on the construction of plants, there should be so little production by those plants, it might be satisfied; it could, at all events, hardly be more dissatisfied than it is today.

Long before there were any mammoth shipyards, American shipwrights were able to turn out ships in quick order and in great number. They did not spend months in getting ready to lay keels; they began to lay them at once. If they had no ways they improvised them. All the shipyards along the New England coast, in the years when the American merchant marine was a factor

in world commerce, probably did not represent an expenditure of capital equal to the cost of one of the great modern shipbuilding plants.

In the emergency that faced the United States upon its entrance into the great war, time was of paramount importance. The immediate production of ships and aeroplanes was a prime necessity. The demand was not for modern plants, but for craft that would float in water or air at the earliest possible moment. Instead of turning at once to the building of ships, skill and money were lavished upon the building of plants. Some of these have already cost millions of dollars without producing a single ship; from all accounts, without producing enough battle planes to make a showing on the French front. The United States, one of these days, is going to have some magnificent shipbuilding plants, but these cannot be used to carry men or supplies across the Atlantic. They are not what the allies of the nation are looking for, not what the general of the United States expeditionary forces is hoping for. The war cannot be fought with shipyards.

The answer to this is that when the plants are all completed and in action they will produce ships. The Shipping Board was created by act of Congress on September 7, 1916, seven months before war with Germany was declared existent, now almost a year and seven months ago, for the one purpose of restoring the merchant marine. The sum of \$50,000,000 was placed at its disposal as a first installment. The appropriation has since been raised to nearly \$1,000,000,000. The product of this board and of its subsidiary, the Emergency Fleet Corporation, to this day, so far as actual floating tonnage is concerned, is nil. Great things are always going to be, but are never, done. In a general sense, this statement applies also to aeroplane construction.

It has been repeated, frequently and tiresomely, that if the nation is only patient it will have great fleets of merchant ships and aeroplanes, one of these days. Ordinarily, the nation would be willing to be patient. But its enemies will not wait until the plants are ready. No doubt, ships and aeroplanes can and will be turned out by the thousand, in time. But to be of use in this war they are wanted now. They will be of comparatively little value when the war is over. If they should be available in swarms after an unsatisfactory peace had been arranged, they would constitute merely a sad commentary on the efficiency of a nation that had failed, not only to make the world safe for democracy, but to make democracy safe for itself.

Tamerlane

EDMOND ABOUT, in one of those amusing novels in which he "makes game" of the medical profession, writes of Napoleon picking out of the gutter the crown which the King of France had carelessly let drop and, without taking lessons from anybody, wearing it so well that Europe declared it quite became him. In the same way, the great medieval conqueror, Tamerlane, or Timur, was hardly to the manner born. Though he finished his spectacular career as the creator of a Welt-Macht and the possessor of twenty-seven royal crowns, he was brought up as a shepherd nomad in what is now Russian Turkestan. But he made of himself a king of kings, the all-highest of his times. He never lost a battle or a campaign. Declared to be of divine origin, he threatened the independent existence of almost every civilization under the sun. China was about to fall to him when, fortunately for Europe, his career suddenly ended. The Turk under the renowned Bajazet I had been subdued; Moscow reached; and a few more years might have seen the Muhammadan barbarian basking, say, in the sunshine of the Cornish Riviera after a gorgeous crowning in Notre Dame and Westminster Abbey!

Tamerlane began life with a prophecy of great things to come. His Mongolian name Timur means the earthquake which shakes. He, who would some day shake the earth, soon began to show his faith in himself as a creature of destiny. He started to conquer in the name of patriotism. That was a clean beginning. He found himself a fugitive. With only sixty horsemen he repulsed a thousand with incredible slaughter. The brute Oriental was awakened, but men called it "divine favor." He led the life of a vagrant in the desert conscious of Allah's guidance. When he returned to civilization, chiefs kissed his stirrups, but he began to teach his equals that he was their master. He made himself lord of Turkestan. Power came to him, and with it the turning point in his life. Gibbon says that in the jurisprudence of conquerors there is usually a motive of safety or revenge, of honor or zeal. Tamerlane chose revenge, and his moral downfall began. He out-Kalmuked the Kalmuck and sated himself over the despilers of his country. He walled in 2000 of his prisoners in the form of a pyramid, and began those fiendish horrors which culminated in a holocaust of 100,000 captives in India merely because they were an encumbrance to him! Then began his mad career for temporal power. He began to mop up the earth for Tamerlane. In private life such a man would have been, like George Sand's Tristan Mauprat, an outlaw; as Tamerlane the Divine, drawing the sword for Allah, he was looked upon as a savior, a liberator and benefactor. There was thus every plausible excuse for his invasion of Georgia or India, his massacres of Christians, or even of Muhammadans, whom he slaughtered with the same cheerful readiness whenever they stood in the way of his ambitions. Unlike Ariostus the Teuton, or certain of his modern successors, there was no need for him to explain that his invasions were undertaken in self-defense. He was God's messenger to an unfeeling infidel.

He became the menace and the nightmare of the civilized and uncivilized world, and when the Byzantine Emperor and the rulers of Asia Minor and of Thrace and a score of other potentates had done obsequious homage to him, when he had left the black trail of ruin and infamy everywhere, he returned to his capital of Samarkand to enjoy a well-earned leisure and to consolidate his empire. Outraged, robbed, and cowed to submission, with wars forced upon them to enrich a universal brigand in the name of Allah, his conquered neighbors were called upon to witness the edifying spectacle of a monster turned saint and pacifier. He established a

resplendent court, upon the "silver and gold and the peculiar treasures of kings and of the provinces." The "world" at his feet, lie was the great and magnanimous benefactor. Pearls, diamonds, and rubies were showered like water at his feasts and fêtes. Ambassadors sought his court from the four corners of the earth. He became the Lorenzo de' Medici of his time in his magnificent patronage of the arts. He built gorgeous monuments, whose inscriptions still proclaim that he and his were conquerors of the world and would "possess it forever."

But after fifty years spent in winning his empire, he was obsessed with one dread. He feared to be misunderstood by posterity. So he prepared memoirs that should whitewash him. Not that he exactly wrote them himself. He had plenty of secretaries to do the work for him. Sometimes he put in a word here and a word there. He certainly revised the proofs, so to speak, for the personal impress of the man still remains in the lines. There one sees the conscience-stricken conqueror, turned missionary, who has, in every age of human devastation, ruthlessly struggled for temporal power over prostrate nationalities as the avowed instrument of God.

Notes and Comments

THAT the United States is deeply interested in seeing that other things as well as the war are settled rightly is evident in so many ways that it would be difficult even to summarize them. To mention one thing, by way of example, forest fires laid waste an area of 962,000 acres in the country during 1917, causing a loss of \$1,358,000. Of the 7814 fires fought in the national forests, all but 2132 were preventable, and of this number 952 were of incendiary origin. Through failure to comply with the law requiring the use of spark arresters, the railroads caused 1003 fires. The other preventable fires were due to various forms of carelessness. One of the most important of the many things which the United States must settle rightly for itself is this very matter of carelessness, which is simply another name for civic incompetence.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE said, the other day, that "Welsh troops have been worthy of the finest army that Britain ever sent on the battle field." The Welshman as a soldier is notoriously the bantam of the British Army, but just as notoriously the best, at least according to Welshmen. When Wellington asked his great aide, General Picton, who hailed from Poynton in Pembrokeshire, what kind of man made the best soldier, he probably knew beforehand the answer the man who won most of the victories with which the Iron Duke was credited in the Peninsular War would make. But the general qualified his statement by saying: "A Welshman of five feet, eight inches." Mr. Lloyd George's recent claim recalls the "English" victories of Crecy and Poitiers, which were largely won by Welsh mercenaries, who lived chiefly on rations of cheese! Historians, in fact, have put on amusing record that when these Cymric soldiers arrived at Winchester, en route for France, they were accused of having devoured all the cheeses in the counties through which they had marched!

MORRIS HILLQUIT, of New York, who has recently become less extreme than formerly, complains that the Socialists of Germany have "disappointed the Socialists of the world." It would be rather more interesting to learn whether, in his opinion, the Socialists of Wisconsin, in voting to send to the United States Senate Victor Berger, who would have the American expeditionary forces returned forthwith from France, have disappointed the Socialists of America, himself included, or whether what they want is what Victor Berger would like to have.

CAPTAIN ROALD AMUNDSEN proposes to start, this summer, on a long term of Arctic exploration. It might have been thought that the discovery of the South Pole and the making of the Northwest Passage were a sufficient record for any man, but it is not so with Amundsen. He is the man for patient investigation and systematic exploration, and not even success puts a stop to his endeavors. His ship, the Maud, specially built for him, will be fitted out for a seven years' stay in the Arctic, though he hopes to have completed his task within five years. He will enter the Polar Ocean via the Bering Strait and will then allow the currents to decide on the course of his vessel. Starting from Norway in the summer of 1918, Amundsen should be back in 1923. In the meantime much will happen, and the world to which the great Norwegian explorer will return will no doubt be one in full process of reconstruction.

THE pertinacity with which some newspaper's cling to convention in stating the simplest facts is remarkable. For example, nine out of every ten of them, on the western side of the Atlantic, apparently regard it as an extraordinary occurrence that a shell on the French front burst within forty yards of an automobile in which Secretary Baker was riding, without doing any damage. They give no consideration whatever to the make of the automobile, or to the disaster that befell the shell that came within forty yards of it.

AS THE correspondent of Notes and Queries surmises, it is extremely probable that very few people noticed a certain unobtrusive announcement which appeared in a recent issue of *The Times* of London. But for the war it would have been given a prominent place and have been the subject of much discussion. It ran thus:

In the ancient church of St. Augustine, at Rimini, the discovery has been made of some important frescoes of the Fourteenth Century of the school of Giotto. One of these contains a new and very beautiful portrait of Dante.

From the tone of the announcement there seems to be no doubt about the Dante portrait. If it proves genuine, a very great deal more is likely to be heard about it.

SUPPOSING the conditions reversed, and that it all happened in Germany, is it conceivable that the public there would find interest in the precise way in which an American, in confinement as an enemy alien, whiled away the hours after a ham-and-egg breakfast? Would not the public there rather be surprised to hear of him at all?